Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

At
Breakfast
Time,

While the slow furnace is beginning to throw a feeble heat into the chilly air, an **OIL HEATER** lends comfort to the early meal.

Our **OIL HEATERS** have won favor among intelligent people as the best, combining elegance, durability, convenience and economy.

A full line of these stoves for sale at

A. C. Titus Company's.

REMEMBER

After October 15

The law is off on GROUSE, PARTRIDGE, WOODCOCK and QUAIL. You will find them fresh shot at our store.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER, 346 & 348 Thames St.

Second Edition.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Mussulmans Pillaged and Killed for Five Days.

No Intervention by Troops and Eight Villages Burned.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A special despatch from Constantinople to the Petit Bleu says new and frightful massacres of Armenians have just occurred in the district of Diarbekir. The Mussulmans, it is asserted, pillaged, outraged and killed during five days without the intervention of Turkish troops. Eight villages, it is added, were entirely destroyed and burned.

KRUGER SAILS.

Leaves Lourenzo Marquez on Dutch Cruiser Gelderland.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Oct. 20.—Dutch cruiser Gelderland, with President Kruger on board, sailed at noon.

NO PLOT IN PATERSON.

Bresci Probably Planned the Murder After Going Abroad.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Supreme Court Commissioner Trimble of New Jersey has completed his investigation, declaring it to be his conviction that no anarchistic plot existed in Paterson or West Hoboken for the assassination of the late King Humbert of Italy. He believes that Bresci planned the murder after going abroad.

Weyler Appointed Captain-General of Madrid.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—General Weyler, former captain-general of Cuba, has been appointed captain-general of Madrid.

Noted Wester Violinist Dead.

LEADVILLE, Col., Oct. 20.—Professor A. F. Liefke, one of the most noted violinists in the West, and at one time with the Thomas orchestra, is dead.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Havre, Oct. 19, La Touraine, from New York.
Naples, Oct. 19, Ems, from New York.
New York, Oct. 19, Werra, from Genoa.
New York, Oct. 20, St. Louis, from Southampton.
New York, Oct. 20, California, from Glasgow.
New York, Oct. 20, Minneapolis, from London.
Hamburg, Oct. 20, Auguste Victoria, from New York.
Queenstown, Oct. 20, Etruria, from New York.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers Issued and Movements of Vessels Reported.

[Special Despatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today:

Commander W. H. Everett, ordered to examination for retirement at Washington, October 29.

Lieutenant W. S. Smith, detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the Solace, October 31, and to report for duty on the Asiatic station.

Lieutenant E. L. Pollock, detached from the Dolphin and ordered to the Torpedo Station, October 23.

Ensign H. L. Jones, ordered to the Dolphin.

Naval Cadet H. E. Lackey, detached from the Bancroft and ordered to the Eagle.

Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan, on duty in the Pensacola navy yard, commissioned passed assistant surgeon.

W. E. Powell, warranted carpenter.

Acting Warrant Machinists John Hill, F. T. Korte, F. C. Lutz, C. L. Phillips and J. Quill, warranted machinists.

The appointment of Paymaster's Clerk S. H. Knowles, revoked.

The following movements of vessels were reported to the Navy Department today:

Despatch boat Mayflower, sailed from San Juan for Ponce.

Cruiser Topeka, sailed from Ponta del Gada for Lisbon.

The Leyden and submarine torpedo boat Holland, arrived at Delaware Breakwater.

Supply vessel Zafiro, arrived at Cavite.

Torpedo boat Dahlgren, arrived at Portsmouth.

Cruiser Dixie, arrived at Horta.

Torpedo boat destroyer Stockton, arrived at Norfolk.

Three months' repairs are ordered to the Texas, 20 days' repairs to the Amphitrite and six days' repairs to the Farragut.

The following orders in the marine corps have been issued:

Captain R. E. Walker, granted three months' sick leave.

Lieutenant P. McCormick, detached from duty at Washington and ordered to receiving ship Vermont.

Lieutenant Yandell Foote, detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant J. S. Turrill, detached from the Massachusetts and ordered to the League Island navy yard.

Captain F. H. Delano, detached from the Texas and ordered to the Norfolk navy yard.

HASTINGS.

Three Horses Killed in Steeple-Chasing.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—At Sandown park today there was a series exciting of accidents during the steeple-chasing. Three horses, including Lord William Beresford's Hail Shower, were killed outright and others were injured. The jockeys escaped with slight injuries.

OUR
Furniture Department

Includes almost everything in Furniture. We are showing a good selection of

DINING TABLES, $4.50, $7.50, $16.50, $20, $30.
SIDEBOARDS, $15 to $175.
BOOKCASES, $2.50 to $18.50.
STANDS, 75c. to $10.
WRITING DESKS, $3.50 to $40.

Kazanjian & Co.,
110, 112 & 114 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
CARPETS. FURNITURE CHINA.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE FORMED.

To Maintain the Integrity of China and Keep Her Ports Open.

United States and the Other Powers Invited to Accept the Principles Involved.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Germany and England, it is announced, have formed an alliance to maintain the territorial integrity of China and to keep the ports open. The terms of this important agreement, which was arrived at October 16 between Lord Salisbury and Count Von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador to England, are officially given out as follows:

"The German government and Her British Majesty's government, being desirous to maintain their interests in China and their rights under existing treaties, have agreed to observe the following principles regarding a mutual policy in China.

"Firstly—It is a matter of joint permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the peoples of all countries without distinction, and the two governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory as far as they can exercise influence.

"Secondly—Both governments will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantage in Chinese dominion and will direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese empire.

"Thirdly—In case of another power making use of the complication in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China.

"Fourthly—The two governments will communicate this agreement to the other powers interested, especially Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States, and invite them to accept the principles recorded in it."

ACCEPTABLE TO AMERICA.

Agreement Hardly an Alliance But a New Affirmation of Principles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The State Department here has not yet been advised of the agreement reported from London to have been reached between Germany and England to maintain the territorial integrity of China and to keep her ports open. While the move gives general satisfaction here, the officials say that it probably is a misnomer to call it an alliance. What probably has happened, they say, has been a reaffirmation of principles already agreed upon not only between England and Germany, but between all the great powers interested in China.

The records show that all the great powers accepted the principle of the guarantee of territorial integrity. Their expressions on the point of commercial freedom were not so explicit as in the case of territorial integrity, and it appears from a study of the British-German agreement above referred to that particular care has now been taken to clear up any doubt on this point. Probably Germany was the first to engage with England on this point, because of her anxiety to preserve for German trade the important commerce she has built up on the Yangtse river, which might fall to England in a division. The special reference made in the agreement to river commerce bears out this suspicion.

The United States will promptly adhere to the principles contained in this agreement, as it is directly in the line of our aspirations. If Russia can be brought to accept its terms as binding upon herself, the officials here believe that a substantial advance will have been made towards a final settlement of the Chinese troubles.

THINKS THE CAMPAIGN OVER.

Waldersee Expects Soon to be Recalled Personally.

PEKIN, Friday, Oct. 19, via Shanghai, Oct. 20.—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee said this morning that he regarded the campaign as over, and expected to be recalled, personally, soon.

The ministers of the powers are not ready to meet Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang Saturday, so the meeting will be adjourned.

The Fourteenth United States infantry will leave here Sunday.

NO REMEDY FOR TRUSTS.

Bryan at Elmira Declares that the Republicans are Inconsistent.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Hon. W. J. Bryan began the third day of his New York tour at Elmira today. His train was run down here from Rochester during the night, and he began his speech this morning at 9 o'clock, in Wisner park. Notwithstanding the early hour, he had a large and enthusiastic audience. Among others on the speaker's stand was Hon. J. B. Stanchfield, Democratic candidate for governor, who lives at this place.

Referring to Mr. Stanchfield, Mr. Bryan said: "You have a large crowd for this time in the morning, and you do not come from curiosity, for you have had so much experience in seeing men prominent in politics that a mere question of a Presidential candidate would arouse no curiosity. You are the home of governors. You have had two and are about to have a third, so I know that you are here this morning because you are interested in the questions which are before the people this campaign."

Discussing the Republican attitude on trusts, Mr. Bryan declared that the Republicans are inconsistent, and that they have no remedy for trusts. He said: "They opened the session by creating a money trust, and they closed it by practicing fraud in their pretended effort to stop other trusts. The amendment to the constitution offered by them was not necessary, and its purpose was not to give Congress power that it needed. It was to take away from the states the power that they have, so that if the Republicans control the government the state will be powerless to protect itself against a private monopoly. That was the purpose of that amendment, and when it was defeated the Republicans confessed we did not need it, because they then brought in a bill which they said was intended to protect the people from private monopoly, a bill brought in after the amendment was defeated, showing that they did not need the amendment and all the Democrats voted for the bill. I believe there was scarcely any opposition vote in the House, but when it went to the Senate and the Democrats demanded that it be passed at once the Republican Senators sent it to the judiciary committee, and there it sleeps today."

Mr. Bryan then discussed the question of imperialism and the increase of the army, asserting that what has been done in Porto Rico is the best indication as to what will be done in other newly acquired islands.

In considering the Philippine question, Mr. Bryan said: "Whenever we complain of these doctrines some Republican tries to hide behind the amendments in the Southern states, and says 'What about North Carolina?' If you are worried about North Carolina why don't you spend your time trying to remedy that trouble, instead of trying to bring in another race question as bad as that we now have to solve?"

AFFAIRS QUIET IN CUBA.

General Wood Says the Yellow Fever Death Rate is Smaller Than for Years.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Major General Leonard Wood, governor of Cuba, arrived today on steamer Yucatan from Havana. He will proceed immediately to Washington.

General Wood said: "I came up from Havana at the request of the department and to make preparations to take my family down to Cuba. I shall return to Havana before the end of October, in order to be on hand for the constitutional convention, which meets November 5 next. Affairs are quiet in Cuba, and the people are busy preparing for the constitution. The death rate in Havana, including yellow fever, is smaller than for many years. The recent increase in yellow fever cases is attributed to the large immigration of Spaniards, who are not immunes and are peculiarly susceptible to the disease from the fact that they have little conception of sanitation."

HAY HONORED.

Princeton Gives Him the Degree of LL. D.

Interprets It as Approval of the Nation's Foreign Policy.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—The commemoration day exercises of the one hundred and fifty-fourth year of the founding of Princeton University were held in Alexander hall today before the largest crowd since ex-President Cleveland spoke on the "Self-Made Man" in 1897. The board of trustees and faculty, led by President Patton, Secretary of State John Hay and Bishop Henry Yates Satterlee of Washington, marched in a body to the hall. After an organ recital and prayer by Dr. Henry van Dyke, President Patton made an introductory address, in which he announced that at the meeting of the trustees yesterday action was taken by the board to elect some distinguished graduate to further the movement of establishing a graduate department. The election to this office will be made later on.

The president also announced that a new officer will be elected to be known as the university secretary. He presented the need of a new gymnasium, and urged the concerted action of the alumni towards securing the funds necessary for its erection. Commenting upon the act granting the alumni direct representation in electing five members to the board, he said it was the most important announcement he had made since he became president of the university.

Bishop Satterlee was then introduced, who delivered an address on "The Ethics of American Civilization." Professor Woodrow Wilson, in a masterly address, then presented Secretary Hay to President Patton, who conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Professor Libbey placed the official gown upon Mr. Hay, and the latter was the recipient of a rousing cheer and prolonged applause, after which he addressed the audience as follows:

"My gratitude for this distinguished honor is not diminished, it is rather enhanced by the sense of my personal unworthiness of it. I accept it, sir, with deep appreciation, for I am allowed to interpret it as a sign of your approval of the manner in which I and my colleagues in the government have, under the direction of President McKinley, conducted the foreign relations of the country for the past two years. They have been years of much labor and many perplexities, and if any measure of success has attended our efforts it has been due, not to any strength or ability of ours, but to the fact that our course was clearly marked out for us by a century of national traditions, from which we have never swerved.

"We have believed in the country, as our fathers did, in its high and beneficent destiny, and so believing we needed to admit no other considerations than those of the national welfare, we had to harken to no voices but the call of duty and honor. I hope I may even say that the light which has guided me has been of kin to that bright effulgence which has made this great university for so many generations a radiant beacon, to the continent, of learning and morals. In the brief space of public service which may yet be mine I can have no loftier inspiration than the desire to become less unworthy of the honor you have done me and the responsibility that you have laid upon me."

NOT CONNECTED WITH A TRUST

Chairman Jones Replies to Governor Roosevelt Charges.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Chairman J. K. Jones of the Democratic national committee has issued a statement replying to the references by Governor Roosevelt and others to the American Cotton Company, of which Senator Jones is an officer and which, it is charged, is a trust.

In his statement Senator Jones said: "The American Cotton Company, with which I am connected, is no more a trust than any commercial house, any [illegible], any cotton plantation, any other industrial enterprise in the United States. The company, as I have heretofore explained, operates on a patent right. Roosevelt's allegation that I am connected with a trust is as [illegible] as the Republican charge that the Democratic party is composed of anarchists, and that Democrats contemplate an assault upon the Supreme Court of the United States.

"If Governor Roosevelt is ready to move for the abolition and prohibition of all patents and copyrights I will consider the question. The customers of the American Cotton Company, operating under a patent, have as many rights, [illegible] as the customers of the company operating under a copyright, that sells the "Rough Riders" and other works published by Roosevelt.

"Because the Democrats oppose trusts and monopolies is no reason why Democrats should not engage in legitimate business."

Will Visit the West Indies.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—It is reported that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, is contemplating a visit to the West Indies, in order to personally see the effect of his subsidizing policy.

Your Fall

And winter clothes—if you want the good qualities, correctly cut—anything and everything in overcoats, suitings, trouserings, fancy vestings, liveries or leathers, and you are willing to pay a reasonable price for the real things, go to

COMMERFORD'S,
Importing Tailor,
218 Thames Street.

Egyptian Deities
—AND—
Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria
Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,
308 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

WOULD NOT SETTLE IT.

If All the Operators Posted Notices of Advance.

Mitchell Says It Would Remove Some of the Obstacles.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 20.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers practically admitted to a representative of the Associated Press today that if every operator in the region were to post notices similar to those now being tacked up by some of the mine owners, this action would in itself probably not end the strike. He was asked if all the companies should post such notices what his next step would be, and his reply was: "Under the conditions laid down by the Scranton miners' convention there could be no partial resumption of work."

When it was suggested that this did not answer the question he said: "Well, all I will say is that if all the companies posted notices it would clear up matters considerably. It would remove some of the obstacles that now present themselves."

This is the first public statement that Mr. Mitchell has made bearing on a settlement of the contest since the operators at Scranton took their decided stand that the reduction of the price of powder must be considered in figuring out the advance in wages.

Notices similar to those already posted by individual operators in this region were issued today by J. S. Wentz & Co., operating the Silver Brook colliery; Dodson & Co., owners of mines at Morea and Beaver Brook, and the Mill Creek Coal Company, which operates collieries at Buck Mountain and New Boston, in Schuylkill county.

The only large individual operators in this region that have not posted what is known as the second notice are Coxe Bros. & Co., G. B. Markle & Co., and the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.

PARNELLITE SPLIT ENDED.

Desire for a United Movement of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Mr. John Redmond, M. P., chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, has issued a manifesto to the Nationalists in which he says he finds the results of the election shows that the Parnellite split is ended and that there is a universal desire for a united movement based on the old policy of aloofness from all English parties. He thinks the Conservative majority is [illegible] and [illegible] discipline in the Nationalist ranks and the adoption of a fearless and aggressive policy [illegible] the Conservatives [illegible] and out of Parliament.

Mr. Redmond also [illegible] the United Irish League, saying [illegible] proved that the Nationalists [illegible] wholeheartedly in sympathy with it.

Furniture,
Silver and
Crockery
Packed and
Shipped by
Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,
91 John Street.
Storage.

Fall
Underwear.

The weather is scarcely cold enough to warrant wearing heavy winter flannels, and yet mornings and evenings are too chilly for one to be comfortable in his summer underwear. Most men find it advisable to wear between-seasons weights in the fall.

We make a special
Offering of three lines
—AT—
50c., $1, $1.50 per Garment.

Newport One Price
Clothing Co.,
208 THAMES ST. 208

YOUTSEY DECLARED GUILTY.

Sentenced to Life Imprisonment as a Principal in the Goebel Murder.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Oct. 20.—"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty and fix his punishment at life imprisonment."

This verdict was returned by the 12 men who were selected to try Henry E. Youtsey, formerly Governor Taylor's stenographer, on the charge of being a principal in the shooting of Governor William Goebel in front of the executive building at Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30. The vote was unanimous that Youtsey was guilty. On the question of the degree of punishment the jury at first divided but finally agreed on the life sentence.

Henry Youtsey is the third man to be found guilty in connection with the Goebel shooting. Caleb Powers, tried on the charge of complicity, was sentenced to life imprisonment, while James Howard, tried on an indictment charging him with being a principal in the shooting, was sentenced to death.

Attorneys for the defense immediately after the verdict was read began preparing a motion for an arrest of judgment, which if sustained will postpone sentence until the next term of court in February.

It is likely that a jury will be empaneled soon to inquire into Youtsey's sanity.

TUSKEGEE STUDENTS ENGAGED.

Germans to Introduce Cotton Raising in Their African Colony.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—A special to the Record from Atlanta, Ga., says Booker T. Washington, president of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes, announces that officials of the German government have closed a contract with his school for [illegible] students to introduce cotton raising among the natives in the German colony on the west coast of Africa. November [illegible] a party of students, equipped with cotton plows, wagons and carpenters' tools, will sail for the new fields.

ROOSEVELT SEES M'KINLEY.

Discusses the Political Situation But Refuses to be Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Governor Roosevelt arrived here this morning from the West, his special train pulling into the Sixth street station at [illegible] o'clock. The governor was escorted at once to the Arlington Hotel, where he had an early breakfast.

Governor Roosevelt, accompanied by Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, called on the President at the White House this forenoon, and remained for an hour discussing the political situation. Upon leaving Mr. Roosevelt refused to be interviewed. At 1:30 this afternoon he lunched with the President, in company with Secretary Long and Lieutenant Commander W. S. Cowles of the navy. The governor will speak at Baltimore tonight.

FRANK L. POWELL,
Chemist and Druggist.

AGENTS FOR
Richard Hudnut's
Toilet Requisites,
COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

This Morning's News

CHINESE PLAN NOT SATISFACTORY

Minister Conger Already Has Authority to Begin Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The President and his cabinet devoted most of the cabinet meeting today to the Chinese question, which seems to them to be on the way to a satisfactory settlement. Although negotiations may not begin formally between China and the powers for some time, yet they have already begun informally with us, and it is hoped and believed that nothing is likely to interrupt the orderly progress into formal and conclusive negotiations.

President McKinley, speaking not only for the United States but for the powers, said in his reply yesterday to the Chinese emperor's thanks and desire for negotiations for a peaceful settlement that we were doing all we could to that end. The President adds that he insists that negotiations may begin "as soon as the offended governments shall be effectively satisfied of your majesty's ability and power to treat with just sternness the principal offenders."

This is substantially the reply which has been sent also to Minister Conger in response to the objections of Prince Ching and Viceroy Li to the Franco-Russian note and their counter proposals. Minister Conger has sufficient authority to conduct the preliminaries with Prince Ching and Viceroy Li, and has evidently been conferring with them since he transmitted their proposals, with their criticisms of the Franco-Russian demand.

It is expected that Minister Conger also reported that he was not satisfied that adequate punishment would be inflicted upon the guilty officials, and that nothing should be done formally until this was assured. Apparently, Prince Ching and Viceroy Li have not promised even so much in the way of punishment as was proposed in the "imperial edict" of September 25, and this has raised a doubt as to whether that "edict," if genuine, as Minister Wu insists, is to become operative.

Therefore Minister Conger has been instructed, apparently, to say to Prince Ching and Viceroy Li that, while their proposals that China shall express regret, pay indemnities, promise that there shall be no recurrence of the offenses and make such new commercial treaties as may be demanded, are good as far as they go, they do not go far enough. They do not meet the demand for punishment, they do not guarantee the safety of our citizens and interests in the present or future. Nevertheless, the Chinese government's request that Minister Conger begin negotiations tomorrow at Pekin on the basis of those proposals is granted to the extent that Prince Ching and Viceroy Li are accepted as accredited envoys of the imperial government, acting in good faith, with whom Minister Conger has been authorized to informally negotiate. Meanwhile, he will state that our government can do no more than has been done to induce the powers to follow our example of withdrawing troops.

According to the latest telegrams on the Chinese situation received at the Japanese legation four Japanese commissariat soldiers were attacked by insurgents near Pelin, a village between Pekin and Tung Chow, and were lost sight of, and a detachment was sent on the sixteenth from Pekin. The village was burned down as a punitive measure.

Field Marshal Count Waldersee and staff left Tien Tsin on the fourteenth for Pekin by train as far as Yang Tsun, and thence on horseback. The empress dowager's palace will be their temporary abode. They will return to Tien Tsin in three weeks. Sir Ernest M. Satow, the new British minister to China, left Tien Tsin by boat for Pekin on the fifteenth. The German and Russian ministers are still at Tien Tsin.

A body of German troops burned down a small village below the German settlement at Tien Tsin, after killing 18 Chinese and looting the houses. The villagers appealed for protection to the provisional government at Tien Tsin, which, however, [illegible] as it was outside their jurisdiction.

ALLIES ENTER PAO TING FU.

Advance Guard Marched Into the City Wednesday.

TIEN TSIN, Oct. 19.—Reliable [illegible] say the advance guard of the allied forces entered Pao Ting Fu Wednesday, October 17. The city was [illegible] and offered no resistance.

The British column captured 17 imperial soldiers on Wednesday, October 16, who were part of the force of 2,000 sent to oppose the Boxers in that region. The captives assert that they killed 200 Boxers and were returning to Pao Ting when the allies [illegible] and dispersed by the [illegible]. The Boxers [illegible] and released the imperial soldiers.

[illegible] the villages in the path of the German-British column.

[illegible] at Pekin will be [illegible] Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching with the conditions on which the powers will negotiate for peace.

AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS.

Little Probability That the Strikers Will Go to Work Monday.

HAZLETON, Penn., Oct. 19.—The United Mine Workers' officials [illegible] on the anthracite miners' [illegible] the operators. There was [illegible] in the situation today, and President Mitchell still [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] April 1.

PLOT TO KILL THE CZAR.

Believed to Have Been Concocted by the Bresci Anarchists

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Sebastopol correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends details of an alleged plot about a month ago against the life of Emperor Nicholas. It appears that, about a fortnight before the czar and czarina began their journey to the Crimea, a student at Moscow University reported that he was not satisfied that [illegible] remained in the vicinity of a railway tunnel near Sebastopol. The police, after the arrest, found a large quantity of explosives deposited where they would have inevitably wrecked the tunnel when the imperial train was passing.

The correspondent says there are certain indications that the plot was one of those concocted by the Bresci group of anarchists.

HALF A MILLION DEATHS

Widespread Mortality Due to the Famine in India.

SIMLA, Oct. 19. The viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in a speech before the council today says the famine had affected a quarter of the population of India, and that even now 2,000,000 of people were receiving relief. He expressed the hope, however, that in a month these would return to their homes.

Half a million deaths were traceable to the famine, and the crop loss amounted to £50,000,000, plus some millions for loss of cattle. It would never be known how many were affected by the calamity among the hill peoples and wandering tribes, while the alms distributed were unprecedented.

The viceroy complimented the relief committees, alluded to many instances of native chivalry and devotion, and to English military and civil servants dying at their posts. He said the cotton crop was worth £12,000,000 on the ground.

A WIFE'S GENIUS.

Fried oysters, waffles and such coffee as a Parisian cook could not improve upon—the little supper had been ready full half an hour, while Juliet Keyser leaned sorrowfully against the casement, watching the brown sparrows in the gutter and the gradual fall of twilight.

Suddenly she rang the bell.

"You may take the supper away, Betsey," she said to the little maid. "It is not likely your master will be home now."

Meanwhile Mrs. Keyser was left to her own meditations.

"How foolish I am to cry," she thought. "I'll go and look at the baby."

But it was past 11 o'clock when Mr. Keyser's key grated in the door latch.

"What, sitting up, Etty?" he cried gayly. "Why, I supposed you would be asleep and dreaming long ago. Etty, you are not in the sulks?"

"No," said Mrs. Keyser, swallowing a little lump in her throat, "I am not in the sulks, Fred." And there the matter dropped.

And the next morning she was as fresh as a daisy and as sweet as a sugar lump.

"Oh, I say, Etty," said Mr. Keyser as he was buttoning on his fur lined gloves, "I may bring one or two of the fellows home to dinner with me."

"Very well," said Etty, smiling to herself.

At half past 5 precisely Mr. Keyser, accompanied by Tom Osborne, a great bearded six footer of a fellow, and Joseph Marden, a spectacled, little old bachelor, who was looked up to as a wit and genius, entered the little parlor. But it was empty.

"Where's your mistress?" demanded Keyser of the maid a little impatiently.

"Please, sir," said Betsey, "I don't know."

"Where's the dinner?"

"I don't know, either," asseverated Betsey. "There was a leg of lamb sent home and oysters—and a salad—and there they is on the kitchen table now."

Keyser looked at his friends. The two friends looked at Keyser.

"Some mistake," said Fred, essaying a galvanic sort of smile. "We'll just adjourn to Levini's. It's only a step or two around the corner, and Levini gets up a fine article of turtle soup."

Marden and Osborne grinned at one another, and Fred Keyser had to make believe that he did not see them.

He came home after settling the bill at Levini's—including wines, cigars, etc., it spoiled the balance of a $10 bill—in rather a savage temper.

"Hasn't your mistress come in yet?" he demanded.

"No, sir, she ain't, and the fires have all gone out with me a-tendin baby," whimpered Betsy. "So now if you'll take it, sir"—

"But where is she?"

"The Lord only knows, sir! I don't!" groaned poor Betsy.

"This is pleasant," snarled the deserted husband. "Juliet must be crazy or else she has eloped."

At the bare idea he laid the baby down on the sofa and rushed to the front door. Then, spurred by the shrieks of that infantile Nemesis, he ran back to trot it on his knee and bawl out whatever snatches of nursery rhymes he could remember at so short a notice.

"I shall go crazy," said Mr. Keyser. "Where is my wife? There goes the clock, striking 9. Nine o'clock and she not home!"

Just then the door swung open, and Mrs. Keyser entered in her hat and furs.

"Nine o'clock? Upon my word I hadn't an idea it was so late!" said she airily. "I hope you haven't missed me, dear?"

"Missed you!" echoed Keyser.

"I intended to be home at dinner, but I met Kate Severance, and she was going to a kettledrum at Mrs. Blytheridge's and positively insisted on my going too. So I went. And I had a most charming evening too. Such a number of my old schoolmates and chums as I met—you'd never believe it!"

"Juliet!" said Mr. Keyser.

"Yes, my dear," said his wife.

"Are you crazy?"

"Not that I am aware of, Mr. Keyser."

"Then what is the meaning of this very extraordinary conduct?" demanded her husband.

Mrs. Keyser's eyes twinkled.

"Why, my dear, we used to write in our copy books at school, 'It's a poor rule that won't work both ways,' so I thought I would let you have a practical taste of the joys that spring from waiting till one at home by oneself for the other member of the domestic firm to come. How does it seem?"

"Etty," said he, "you are a curious [illegible], and I confess you have me [illegible]."

N[illegible] all [illegible] Mr. Keyser was 'punctual' to a second thereafter.—New York News.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

NAVY MAY ADOPT IT.

Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraph Further Improved.

(New York Herald.)

Improvements made by Signor Marconi in his wireless telegraphy system may result in the purchase of Marconi instruments by this government for installation on warships.

According to information received at the Navy Department, Signor Marconi has effectually overcome the objection hitherto entertained against the system, growing out of the conflict of electric waves and the consequent jumbling of the telegraphic signals. The naval board, which tested the Marconi system, reported that this interference was the most objectionable feature, but, nevertheless, deemed the advantages so great that it recommended the adoption of the system.

Besides removing the objection due to the interference of the electric waves, Signor Marconi has apparently demonstrated that very tall poles for catching the waves are unnecessary. A message was sent by the wireless telegraphy system from Boulogne, France, to Dover Court, a distance of 90 miles, and the use of tall poles in the transmission of this message was abandoned, the wire receiving the message being elevated only four feet.

The Navy Department now has at hand a letter written by Professor J. A. Fleming, of England, who witnessed several experiments with Signor Marconi's improved instruments. Professor Fleming says that the experiments were conducted between two stations 30 miles apart, one near Poole, in Dorset, England, and the other near St. Catherine's, in the Isle of Wight.

Signor Marconi placed the receivers at Poole one on the top of the other and connected them with the same wire, about 30 feet in length, attached to a mast. Professor Fleming then asked to have messages sent at the same moment by the two operators at St. Catherine's, one in English and the other in French. Each receiver at Poole rolled out its paper tape, the message in English on one and the one in French on the other.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular Correspondence of the News.)

Mr. Benjamin Goodwin, conductor on the Island road, has returned from a three-weeks' vacation spent at his home in Amesbury, Mass.

Mrs. William H. Chase of this town and Mrs. Charles A. Chase of Barrington went to Somerville, Mass., today to visit Mrs. Joseph Cross.

Mrs. James B. Ashley was guest Thursday of Mrs. John Roberts.

A number of friends and relatives visited Mrs. Annie Dennis Friday evening in honor of her birthday.

Mrs. Clara E. Dennis left for Riverside today to visit her daughter, Miss Fannie P. Dennis.

Mrs. Edward M. Chase is spending two weeks at Mr. William H. Chase's.

A number of friends of Mrs. Alfred Sisson met with her today to celebrate her eighty-eighth birthday at the Bristol Ferry Hotel.

Mrs. George N. Dennis, Mrs. P. G. Randall and Mrs. George Faulkner yesterday attended the Methodist reunion services in Newport.

Mr. Hervey C. Brown of Boston is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. William B. Mott.

The relatives and friends of Jacob Mott attended his funeral at Providence today.

SACRIFICED.

The train drew up to the station with a rattle and jar and the hissing of steam. It was the pay train.

Aleck Carson, the engineer, stepped down from the cab, oil can in hand, and went forward to oil his engine. He glanced casually up the street, but immediately took a second look at the trim, graceful figure of a young lady who was coming toward him.

"Carrie Davis!" he exclaimed in pleased surprise. "I wonder why she is here alone! I hope she does not want to go back with us, for"—

Carrie came tripping across the street, her face all smiles at the thought of the surprise she would give that great, brave, cool headed engineer. Aleck Carson looked up in the quietest way and said:

"Good morning, Carrie."

"Now that is too bad!" exclaimed Carrie, with a look of smiling vexation. "I was going to surprise you, and you meet me as if you knew all the time that I was coming."

"I saw you when I first got out of the cab. When did you come up?"

"On the morning train, and I want to go back with you. I have been hurrying so as to get ready. How soon do you start?"

Aleck pulled out his watch.

"We cannot leave here until the freight comes in, Carrie. She is due in 20 minutes. But hadn't you better wait for the express? We are running wild, you know, and you will not gain over two hours' time."

"Oh, I can't wait two whole hours," said Carrie. "I am going back on this train that is, if I can."

A look of annoyance passed over Aleck's face, but he replied, pleasantly enough:

"I don't suppose there will be any objection; yet I do wish you would stop over for the express."

Fearing that he had said too much, Aleck now went round to the other side of his engine without waiting for a reply from Carrie. She was about to follow him when Tom Emmons, the conductor, came out of the car.

"Ten minutes, Johnny," Aleck said to the fireman as he handed the oil can up to him. "I'll step back into the coach, and I guess you had better open your door. Steam is pretty well up now."

Emmons was chatting gayly with Carrie, but when Aleck entered he said rather brusquely:

"All right, Carson. Go ahead."

Aleck looked at his watch to make sure that he was right.

"Do you mean go ahead?" he asked, in some surprise.

"Yes, go ahead," said Emmons, quite sharply.

There were several of the head men of the road in the car, and Aleck looked toward them for instructions, well knowing the hazard of starting out on another train's time. They took no notice of his look, however.

"Of course you know that we are running wild?" he said to Emmons, loud enough for all to hear.

"I know my business," replied Emmons. "Go ahead, I say!"

"Emmons, are you sure you know your business?"

"Go ahead!" screamed Emmons, white with rage. "And give her all the steam you've got. If you are too much of a coward"—

"Stop!" said Aleck, his face pale, but determined. "If you say go ahead, I will go if I strip my engine to strings; but it is the last time you ever run the train that I am coupled to."

Aleck now turned to Carrie.

"You must not go on this train," said he. "Come."

And before Carrie had time to exercise a will of her own she bent to his stronger one and went out of the car with him.

"Goodby, Carrie, if I never see you again," said Aleck, as he hurried away to his engine.

He sprang into the cab and, giving the bellcord one pull, he opened the throttle, and the engine started.

"Johnny," said he, glancing back to where Carrie stood watching the train as it moved out of sight, "the freight is due in four minutes and we shall meet it. But Emmons ordered us out and we must go."

On sped the noble engine, but Aleck was not using half his steam.

"Help me keep a lookout, Johnny," he said to his fireman. "If we are cautious, it may amount to nothing more than a run back to the station. If we can pass the curve, we can see miles—God have mercy!"

This exclamation was caused by the sight of the approaching freight train.

There was a short, sharp whistle from each engine, an instantaneous closing of two throttles; then followed a grinding crash and a shock which made the very ground tremble. Then, for one brief moment, an awful stillness, broken at last by the sound of rushing steam, by the cries and shouts of men as they crawled from beneath the debris of the wrecked trains and by groans of others less fortunate.

Aleck had fallen a victim to stern duty, but never was a lover's life more recklessly sacrificed.—New York News.

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And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.
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JOHNSON'S Anodyne Liniment
has been the favorite household remedy for inflammation in all forms.
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ONE PILL IS A DOSE
They make new, rich blood, prevent and cure Skin Eruptions and Blemishes. Enclosed in glass vials. Postpaid—25 cents a bottle; $1.00 for six.
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Is that thick, black mixture of Co. Liver Oil so frequently prescribed by physicians for coughs and colds.
We make it and we make it thick, smooth and palatable.
Bring your prescription to us when you want it made right.
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A pair of grey tabby Angora Kittens several white Persian kittens, a solid black Angora, an exquisite brown-eyed white Angora. You cannot get these animals in a bird store; they are thoroughbred. We have no "coon" cats.
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Pattern Hats
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For Autumn and Winter,
M. E. TOBIN,
46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

These three hats first met at our millinery display.
Many more which are their full equals in style, beauty and artistic appropriateness for every face and costume will be shown at our
Fall Opening, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 3, 4 and 5.
No cards.
G. H. KIRBY, 86 BROADWAY.

NOVELTIES AND STAPLE GOODS
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MILLINERY
AT REASONABLE PRICES AT
S. E. LANGLEY'S 40 BROADWAY.

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F. N. DAWLEY, 27 Pelham St.
AUTUMN EXHIBITION
OF ALL THE
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PATTERN HATS AND NOVELTIES.
$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 21. A ticket given with every 50c. purchase.
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A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,
Formerly of Park Square, Boston.
Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St

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In Great Variety.
The following cards for the window are on sale at the Daily News Job Office. Price 10c. each, or 3 for 25c.:
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Table Board.
Boarding.
For Sale.
For Sale or For Rent.
Oysters.
Hot Coffee.
The office has a large assortment of wood type and can furnish other card signs in good style at short notice.
207 Thames Street.

CLOTHING.
Twelve Dollar
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EIGHT FIFTY.
Only a Few Pairs.
Only at this price while advertised.
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Homespun Overcoatings, for Raglans, Chesterfields and Topcoats.
All the stylish weaves in diamond checks, and herring-bones.
EDWARD OTTO,
Custom Tailor,
244 Thames Street.
Livery Overcoats a Specialty.

Man is Fortunate

In that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year, which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on
NEIL McLENNAN,
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,
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A Man That Is Not Fastidious

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BOOTS and SHOES.
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,
214 THAMES STREET

The Old Reliable Shoe Store,
186 THAMES STREET
Is still here, doing business on the good old principle of 100c. worth for a dollar in Medium footwear for Men, Women and Children, and doing the most up-to-date Renovating and Repairing in the city.
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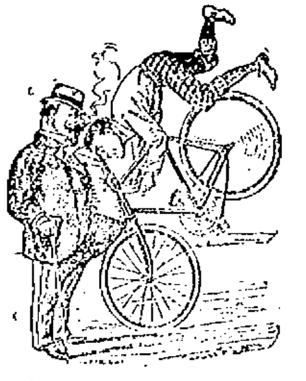

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Carefully selected stock of watches—gold, gold filled and silver cases; beautifully made, engraved and plain.
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LARGEST STOCK OF
Flowering
Bulbs!

ever offered in this city is now ready to plant and for sale at
The GEO. A. WEAVER CO'S,
Newport, R. I.

AN INTERESTING TOWN.

Las Cruces a Place of Contraries, with Inquiring and Enterprising People.

[Correspondence of Chicago Record.]

Any one in search of a quiet, restful place, away from the world and any and every sort of distraction, can find it in Las Cruces, which is a town where the good old maxim of never doing today what can by any means be put off until tomorrow is the rule of life for the inhabitants. Certainly business is transacted very gently, quietly and easily, and the siesta is the real event of the day. The Las Crucians get up in the morning in order to prepare for this; they cook the mid-day meal in order that the repletion may bring them the proper condition of drowsiness. It is only toward evening that they show any marked symptoms of activity. Then the senoritas promenade along the sidewalks—that is, those whose good looks are not likely to attract attention; the others keep to the balconies, wherever there are balconies, or behind the shutters in the placita or inner court, where the houses are of one story. At night there are distinct sounds of revelry from the saloons—so distinct that every word that is said, sung or shouted seems like an explosion, so still it is. Glasses can be heard clinking a block away, and when a match is struck everybody on the main street knows it. There is a tinkling of guitars, too, and the twanging of mandolins in the strains of old Spanish love songs. But at noon the whirring of a grasshopper in the mesquite seems an impertinent disturbance.

Perhaps one reason for this stillness is the dust that lies so thick in the street. It muffles every footfall so that a squadron of cavalry might gallop through the town and nobody know it unless he happened to be looking. There has been no rain here for something like three months, and there are no street sprinklers belonging to the municipality so it is just as well, perhaps, that there is so little stir.

Las Cruces is the county seat of Dona Ana County, and a place of some importance, quiet as it is, for the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is situated within two miles of it, to say nothing of the court house, the public school and the churches. There are mines in the Organ mountains on the west, lead mines, gold mines, copper mines and silver mines, and the town is surrounded by fertile gardens, vineyards and orchards reclaimed from the wilderness of sand, mesquite and greasewood. It is the worst-looking wilderness in the world, its only redeeming characteristic being the incontestable fact that it does not howl. One is lost in admiration of the inquiring and enterprising people who first stirred it up and planted seeds in it, yet where this has been done it is blossoming as the rose. Peaches, grapes, apples, pears, apricots, almonds, alfalfa and February asparagus are produced in abundance; so are corn and wheat. The only thing that mesquite land will not raise with proper cultivation and irrigation is the Irish potato. The farmer has to depend on the Santa Fe railroad for his potatoes.

The question of irrigation is a burning one all along the valley of the Rio Grande, in which Las Cruces is situated, owing to the uncertainty of the river. Sometimes it has plenty of water in its bed and at other times there is not enough, metaphorically speaking, to dampen the sheets. Just at the present time it is washing out bridges, overflowing its banks and bringing an abundance of grief and mud to every settler near it, but a month ago it was the dustiest stream on the continent. What the people along the Rio Grande want is a happy medium between those conditions, or at least enough water to prevent their farms from warping out of shape during the dry season.

Some little time ago—1896—it seemed that relief was at hand. A company known as the Rio Grande Irrigation and Land Company of London bought out the rights acquired by a concern called the Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company, and went to work as if it meant business. It was its avowed intention to construct an enormous dam at the Elephant Buttes, near Engel, and there form a storage reservoir, with smaller dams and reservoirs at other points, which would have enabled it to irrigate some hundreds of thousands of acres. Its work was stopped, however, by a suit for injunction on the ground that the Rio Grande was a navigable stream. The suit is still pending, but if the attorneys for the company prove their contention that the Rio Grande is more in the nature of a turnpike road than anything else the dam will yet be built. It is said that the suit was instigated by some enterprising citizens of El Paso who want to construct an international dam, whatever that may be, at that city, although how they are going to do it by proving such operations unconstitutional is more or less of a mystery. In the meantime all along the valley they are talking dam, and the valley is about 300 miles long from Albuquerque to El Paso.

Las Cruces ("The Crosses") is not a very old town, but it is an interesting one, nevertheless. It was more or less connected with sudden deaths in the beginning—not that it is unhealthful, being, in fact, a resort of what are locally known as "lungers," who find the dry air and perennial sunshine a specific for lung diseases. There are octogenarians in the town without number, and four or five centenarians. One of these is a Mexican who is popularly known as El Sol (The Sun), who says he is 115 years old, and another is a woman—Mrs. Selina Buchanan—over whose head 125 summers have passed, so she says.

The deaths were mainly attributable to the arrows, bullets and war clubs of the Apaches, and the "bad man" has done what he could to help things along. Now the Apaches are taking a course in civilization, but the "bad man" still bobs up occasionally. Two of him—to wit, Billy Wilson and Oscar Willour—rode their cayuses into Las Cruces in February last and "held up" the bank in the good old fashion. They were caught and are now in the penitentiary but that does not always happen.

Over in Grant county, which is west of Dona Ana county, three men "held up" the mining store at Helena one day, and "Kecchi" Johnson, a deputy sheriff, went over to investigate. He had with him a warrant to search for stolen cattle in the herd of a man named Jenks, and, meeting Jenks, took him along to help in the search. This was, of course, a side issue, but the deputy thought he could attend to both matters at once. Unfortunately he ran into an ambuscade and was killed. Jenks, who rode behind him, leading a pack horse, was uninjured.

When the news reached Silver City the sheriff, Jim Blair; Ed Scarboro, a stock association ranger, and Deputy Sheriff Marsh rode out to gather in Mr. Jenks. On their way they met two more stock association men, who joined them. They found Jenks and started back with him, but on the way the suspected man tried to draw Scarboro's shotgun from its holster. He might have succeeded, but Scarboro happened to notice the action, and drawing his pistol, shot and killed him.

Within the last few days a party left Las Cruces to see if they could find Claude Barbee. Barbee is said to have stolen a saddle from a ranch on the Sacramento range. A man named Hamilton had been deputized to arrest him, and had succeeded in doing so, but at the Rhodes ranch, in the San Andrace mountains, Barbee drew a revolver that he had concealed in his shirt bosom, shot Hamilton six times, jumped on a horse and rode away—this in the presence of eight or 10 cowboys. Barbee has been traced through the Sacramento, San Andrace and Cavallo mountains to a mining camp called Morris, where he boasted of his deed. He left Morris and has not been seen since. A Las Crucian says he met Barbee's uncle on the train and that the uncle had with him a large parcel of cartridges.

Now another party has left town, hoping to bring back two men who "shot up" the town of Santa Rita and "held up" two Mexicans. They are supposed to be hiding in the Organ mountains.

All this makes Las Cruces an interesting sort of town to visit. Nevertheless, it is not to be supposed that the community is not law-abiding and peaceable, or that life and property is not as safe as, for instance, in Chicago. Dona Ana county borders on the Texas line and on the Mexican line, and, taking this into consideration, it is to be expected that there is likely to be an undesirable set of people passing through it from time to time, but the man who attends strictly to his own business is not likely to be molested, and there are two men at least in "Cruces" who are making this section of the country a good one for the bad man to stay away from. These two are the sheriff, Pat Garrett, and his affable and quick-on-the-trigger deputy, Ben Williams.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: Our family realize so much from the use of GRAIN-O that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but GRAIN-O I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain.

Yours for health, C. F. MYERS.

CASHMERE COSTUME.

Today's sketch illustrates a costume of cashmere cloth of dark gray. The skirt has a circular flounce, headed by a stitched band and finished with rows of stitching. The bodice of dark gray velvet is tight at the back, but a little full in front. Over this is a short, plaited bolero of cloth, edged with stitching, which is cut away at the top to show the velvet bodice. The tight sleeves of cloth are stitched at the shoulders and wrists. The black felt hat is trimmed with black ostrich plumes and shaded dahlias.

Jewelry and jeweled effects continue to be marked features of fashion. There is the usual quantity of buckles, buttons, clasps, hat ornaments and passementerie of this order, and in addition are several jewelry novelties of an inexpensive sort which, while they follow the style of articles made of costly gems, have yet the merit of not professing to be of great value.

CLOTH TOILET.

Among these may be mentioned dog collars of several rows of jet beads, held apart by crossbars of rhinestones, the same idea being carried out in pearl beads and in steel with silk cords. Another kind of collar is of black velvet, embroidered with steel beads and with a fringe of threaded beads all around the lower edge, the fringe being longer in front than elsewhere.

A pretty bodice decoration consists of a sort of shawl collar and revers, passing around the shoulders and down to the waist in front, where it terminates in two long stole ends, finished with fringe, which fall upon the skirt. Steel or jet embroidery is used.

PERSONALS.

....Miss Mary E. Wilkins, the novelist, is to be married soon to Dr. Charles Freeman, a physician of Metuchen, N. J., and their home will be in Metuchen.

....Joel Chandler Harris, author and former newspaper editor, has been invited to deliver a lecture on journalism before the English department of the University of Chicago.

....Dr. James Wallace, who has been acting as president of Macalester College in Minnesota for the past six years, and to whose efforts is largely due the clearing away of the debts which had oppressed the college so long, offered recently to step aside in favor of a younger and more active man, but the Presbyterian synod unanimously chose him as president of the college.

....Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, at a meeting of the Merchants' Association held in New York Thursday, to bid farewell to Governor Joseph D. Sayers of Texas, revealed a gift of $20,000 made to Jacksonville, Fla., in connection with the yellow fever epidemic of 1888 by the late Alfred Corning Clark. Mr. Hewitt said that the gift had been made with the understanding that Mr. Clark's connection with it was not to be made known. The money was used to found an orphan asylum.

THE BATTLE FLAG.

[Lillian Grey.]

Battered and torn with a hundred shots,
The flag came home.
Brilliant and spotless it went to the fray,
Borne at the front of the ranks that day
When, proud and eager, they marched away;
Some rest in their graves in alien plots—
But the flag came home!

Bear it aloft for the world to see,
The honored flag!
It is dearer today than when, fair and new,
It waved in the sun—red, white and blue;
It is riddled with bullets through and through,
But, oh! it was in at the victory,
Though a tattered rag!

Place it away where its fellows stand,
'Neath lofty dome.
It has served its mission and won its fame
And helped to honor its country's name,
And with cheers and music and glad acclaim
The people hailed it on every hand,
When the flag came home!

FANCIES.

Sillicus—I was awfully downhearted before I got engaged. I married for sympathy.

Cynicus—Well, you've got mine.—[Philadelphia Record.

Student (to his friend, who lives in a small town)—What, you have only one tailor in the town? Who in the Dickens makes your clothes the second time?—[Fliegende Blätter.

Aunt Hannah—Oh, I heard you; it's no use to deny it; but this is what I want to know: Did he kiss you or you kiss him?

Evangeline—I think, aunty, it is a sort of combine, one of those horrid trusts, you know.—[Boston Transcript.

Mrs. B.—But I can't go to the reception. I have worn my best dress to three parties already.

Mr. B.—Pshaw! The dress doesn't make a bit of difference when you are in it to look at, dear.

She went.—[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"How d'y do," said the busy man. "Will you marry me?"

"O—er," she gasped. "This is so sudden: I must have time to think, I——"

"Say, don't keep me waiting too long, or I won't have enough money left to buy the ring. I came in an auto-cab, and they charge by the minute, you know."—[Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Mann—How do you like your new cook?

Mrs. Homo—Oh, I don't know—don't ask me. I'm awfully afraid she is contemplating something terrible. Do you know, she has been with us two whole weeks, and she hasn't broken so much as a butter plate. Evidently she has some horrid purpose in view.—[Boston Transcript.

"I see that you have added to your collection of golf-sticks, Miss Frocks," said young Mr. Postlethwaite.

"I do not understand you, Mr. Postlethwaite," rejoined Miss Frocks. "My collection of golf-sticks has been complete, so far as I know."

"Perhaps, but I saw Cholly Goslin on the course with you this morning."—[Harper's Bazar.

MENU FOR MONDAY.

Faith does not lie dead in the breast, but is lovely and fruitful in bringing forth good works.—Wagner.

Breakfast.

Bananas and Cream.
Sliced Tomato Omelet. Broiled Bacon.
Broiled Sweet Potatoes.
Southern Corn Bread, Sirup.
Coffee.

Luncheon.

Cold Sliced Meat. Potato Salad.
Olives. Bread and Butter Sandwiches.
Cream Cheese. Graham Bread.
Tea with Cream.

Dinner.

Creole Soup.
Roast Chicken. Potatoes a la Neige.
Parsnip Fritters. Spaghetti with Cheese.
Green Pepper Salad.
Squash Pie. American Cheese.
Black Coffee.

Creole Soup. Cook one cupful of sliced carrots and one cupful of peas separately until tender; drain and set aside to be served in the soup. To the water in which the vegetables were cooked add enough water to make a quart. In this cook two onions, two or three stalks of celery and a sprig of parsley. Pass through a sieve, add a pint of hot milk, half a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper; add a tablespoonful of butter blended with a tablespoonful of flour; cook till smooth; add the beaten yolks of two eggs, remove from the fire and add the reserved vegetables. Serve with croutons.

WEAK EYESIGHT IN CHILDREN.

[H. A. Allison, in Boston Globe.]

A visit to the public schools discloses the fact that a large percentage of pupils are afflicted with defective eyesight, necessitating the use of glasses. As a graduate optician of 10 years' experience, largely among children, I have ascertained that many cases of weak eyesight in youth may be directly attributed to the wearing, during infancy, of the "French cap"—by that I refer to the lawn and lace hood, fitting closely to the head, affording no protection whatever to the delicate eye from the sun's glaring rays. The mother or nurse girl takes the infant out for an airing on a warm, bright day. The attendant has her eyes protected by hat or parasol, while baby winks and blinks miserably in its vain efforts to ward off the sun's rays from its delicate eyeballs.

Mothers, discard the cap! Put on baby's head a sunbonnet or shade hat made of soft material that will not rustle about the ears or scratch the flesh. Note the difference in baby's gaze when the change is made. Instead of feebly squinting, the eye will remain wide open, with a full and steady stare. Whenever a child is brought to me for eye examination I invariably inquire the style of headgear worn during infancy. Almost invariably the parent replies: "French cap." After I explain why the cap should not be worn the parents usually further remark that they "had never thought of the light hurting baby's eyes," and end by giving me thanks and the promise that in future their children shall receive the benefit of my advice.

The village of Neodesha, Kan., was recently visited by a tornado, and at the end of the excitement a farmer living in the vicinity stuck his head from his cyclone cellar and found that his choicest field was occupied by a strange house of small dimensions. He could not identify the building as belonging to any of his acquaintances, and up to date all his efforts to do so have been unavailing.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,

pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10c. Try it today.

AGAINST A CHARGE.

President Eliot of Havard on the Political Issues of the Day.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University contributes to the Outlook for October 20 an academic article on "Political Principles and Tendencies," in which he says he regards the election of this autumn not as "a supreme crisis, like the second election of Lincoln, but only one indispensable act in a long drama." Dr. Eliot takes the hopeful view. He points out that "the American people have long had a characteristic political and social enthusiasm. Their two steady, passionate sentiments are for the security, prosperity and honor of the republic, and for the spread among the white races of free institutions and of the good social conditions which grow out of them."

Dr. Eliot takes up the three principal subjects in domestic policies that have engaged public attention for the last 35 years: First, the establishment of the gold standard and a sound banking system; second, a public service based on merit only, and third, the protective tariff. On the subject of sound money he says:

"The important gains which have lately been made on this subject are due to a majority of the Republican party and a minority of the Democratic; but at this moment the great cause of sound currency is practically defended by the Republican party alone."

He says much progress has been made within 20 years towards an economical, efficient and honorable public service, and, turning to the tariff question, continues: "Since the Democratic party has absolutely thrown away the low tariff position which such leaders as Cleveland, Carlisle, Wilson and Russell won for it, the reciprocity doctrine of the Republican party seems to afford the best immediate opportunity for liberal legislation, although it must be confessed that progress toward world-wide trade is more likely to come through the logic of events than through legislation—that is, through the increasing superiority of American industries and the manifest insufficiency of the home market. Against this chance of improving commercial and industrial conditions by reciprocity treaties must be set the strange subserviency of the Republican party leaders to small groups of capitalists who, having made great sums of money by means of high tariff legislation, are willing to make large contributions to Republican campaign expenses in the expectation of preserving their special privileges. The "machine" or "boss" is, however, much the same corrupt and corrupting agency in both parties, Messrs. Quay and Platt being well matched by Messrs. Gorman and Croker."

Next to these leading topics of political debate, he points out that "another portentous subject has attracted much attention since 1893, namely, the frequent outbreaks of popular disorder and violence in different parts of the country." He says:

"The striking thing about many recent outbreaks of mob violence has been that they have not been effectively dealt with by any public authority, national or local, Republican or Democrat. This alarming phenomenon is probably due in some measure to the absence in many parts of the country of effective public force. Indeed, unlike European countries, the rural districts of the United States in general have no well organized and trustworthy police, constabulary or militia. Hence the impunity with which trains are held up, country banks and railroad stations are robbed, and numerous crimes of violence are committed in secluded places on private properties and persons. Even in large cities race riots and strikes, accompanied by prolonged violence have repeatedly taken place. In this state of affairs any attack on the independence of the judiciary is much to be deprecated. Such an attack is made for the second time in the platform of the Democratic-Populist party."

Turning his attention to foreign policy, President Eliot says: "Whenever a powerful nation goes to war no man can tell what the real issues are to be. The war for Cuba was no exception in this respect. It had inevitable consequences, which no mortal could have foreseen, and the gravest of these consequences are that the country is already committed beyond immediate recall to the maintenance of a large navy and a considerable army, and that it is involved in the struggles of the nations of Europe for new territory, influence and trade in the Far East. Under these circumstances, the patriotic citizen has to consider this fall whether the public interests are to be better advanced by maintaining in power the present administration, with all its shortcomings, or by providing a wholly untried one. * * * The patriotic citizen may well hesitate to contribute by vote or influence to a complete change of administration. President McKinley is now surrounded by cabinet officers of capacity and experience, and he has put good men at the head of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines; while in case of a change in the Presidency nobody can tell to what sort of persons the great offices of the government would be intrusted.

"It must be confessed that a peace-loving citizen, who would like to see his country keep her breath to cool her own hot porridge, cannot but be much at a loss how to select his immediate political associations. The Republican administration, supported by a Republican majority in Congress, has, as a matter of fact, been fighting in foreign parts for two years and a half; the last Democratic administration took a very imperious tone with Great Britain in an insignificant dispute about an undefined portion of the boundary of Venezuela, and the actual Democratic ticket, in spite of Mr. Bryan's definition of the paramount issue, is supported by eminent advocates of American participation in all the great contentions of the wide world."

TO CLEAR THE COMPLEXION OF BLEMISHES
NOTHING LIKE CUTICURA SOAP

CUTICURA SOAP removes the cause of disfiguring eruptions, loss of hair, red rough hands, scaly scalps, falling hair, and baby rashes, viz.: the clogged, inflamed, irritated condition of the Pores. No other soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, and no other [illegible] Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. "How to Have a Clear Complexion," free.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

Strength and Vigor

Mr. C. M. Scott, 1849, Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Mass., tells how he became a strong, hearty man:

"About two years ago I suffered from general debility and I doubt if there was anybody more utterly miserable than I was. I had no life or energy, and was as depressed mentally as I was worn out physically. It was not at all unusual for me to go to sleep over my work. My blood was thin and watery, but the worst of it all was the dreadful, wearying nervousness at night. When I retired at ten o'clock, instead of going to sleep I would toss and turn till well on into the morning, and when I awoke it was without any feeling of being refreshed or rested. I lost so much flesh that I got down to 122 pounds in weight, and I had no desire for food.

"Last January a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had previously tried many different kinds of remedies and had consulted three physicians, but the little relief they gave was very brief, so I was completely discouraged. My friends, however, insisted and I tried the medicine.

"By the time the second box was begun there was such evident improvement that I continued taking them till the ninth box, when I felt that I was entirely cured. I now weigh 165 pounds. There is no sign of nervousness. I rest well and feel strong, and am able to enjoy life once more."

C. M. SCOTT.

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Price 50c. per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

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M. W. TILLINGHAST

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Benjamin Mumford, Prop. Providence, R. I.

Madame Yale's HAIR TONIC

Ladies and Gentlemen. It has gone on record that Madame Yale's Excelsior Hair Tonic is the first and only remedy known to chemistry ever found to be a genuine hair specific. It has an affinity for the human hair for nourishing and invigorating its entire structure. It is antiseptic in character, as well as stimulating; its action upon the scalp and hair is truly wonderful, inasmuch as it has never been known in a single instance to fail to cure all diseases and to create a luxuriant growth of healthy, beautiful hair. It stops hair falling within twenty-four hours and brings back the natural color to gray hair in nearly every instance. It is not a dye, it is not sticky or greasy; on the contrary it makes the hair soft, youthful, beautiful and glossy; keeps it in curl. It is a perfect hair dressing, and can be used by ladies, gentlemen or children as a daily toilet requisite. Its influence is delightfully soothing.

All dealers sell it, $1 per bottle. Mail orders may be sent direct to the manufacturer.

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Lyon's Celebrated Chocolate Cremes in bulk.

Chas. P. Frasch.

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Ham-Roll.

JUST AS DELICIOUS AS EVER.

Ham-Roll.

A LUXURY FOR THE TABLE."

—AT—

Kenyon & Smith's,

100 BROADWAY.

Just arrived. Another lot of

BUCKWHEAT

Self-raising and the plain.

We are still selling our own brand of

Coffee.

5 lb. cans for	$1.00
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Try it. The best coffee on earth for the money.

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Fancy Early Rose POTATOES.

Our price 70c. a bushel.

We are agents for the Cortland FLAG BRAND of canned goods. If you are looking for good canned goods we have them. We also have a full line of plain and fancy crackers. At the

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In today, a carload of N. Y. State Potatoes, 65c. per bushel.

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To start right you must begin the day with a nice breakfast, and with the following you can select material for one:

Aunt Maria Pancake Flour, per package,	10c
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Then try some one of our Coffees:

Private Blend Java and Mocha,	35c
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We have just received invoices of Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel.

Also some extra good Seeded Raisins, 2 pounds for 25c. Hatchet Brand Clam Chowder, 15c. Canned Clams, 10c.

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Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertising in both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1900.

A MEDICAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

It is a wise movement which has been set on foot, through the medium of petitions now in circulation, for the establishment in this city of a medical board of health, with full powers to plan and to execute its plans for the preservation of the health of the community and the prevention of such epidemics of disease as that with which the city has recently been threatened. It goes without saying that so vital a matter as the health and lives of our citizens cannot safely be entrusted to the care of any except experts in matters of sanitation, and that no civil board of health, composed of laymen, however intelligent and painstaking in its labors, can possibly render as good service in this all-important line as a board made up of physicians of recognized standing in their profession. As a recent correspondent of the News pointed out, there is no reason which leads city officials and private citizens alike to call in the services of physicians in case of disease or danger of disease among the members of their own families which does not apply with equal force to the prevention and care for the health of the community as a whole.

Of course, if a city is to have a medical board of health it should give such a board full authority, under proper legal restrictions, to carry into effect the measures which it may from time to time deem necessary to ward off disease and protect the interests of the people committed to its care, otherwise its creation would be only a farce and it would better never have an existence as a mere ornamental official appendage. By all means let Newport have such a board of health as is now asked for and as she ought long ago to have had, and let it be the very best which can be obtained.

GALVESTON'S FUTURE.

The present population of Galveston is estimated at 25,000, and it is doubtful if for some time enough of the former residents will return or new ones come in to make an approach to the old population of 37,000. But the business of the city is well established again, largely owing to the generous action of merchants in other places, who have allowed an extended credit to their customers in the rehabilitated town. There is no doubt that Galveston has been well advertised, and it is said that the business returns already show the value of this, orders coming from unusual sections in the South and West. If Congress will build the needed sea wall, as it is to be asked to do, the future of Galveston will be shorn of an element of dread of a repetition of the late horrors. The large numbers of dead still daily found in clearing away the wreckage, remains a gruesome feature of Galveston life, and is significant of the work that still is to be done before the city can be a desirable place of residence, or even a safe one.

MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS.

Doctor Golden, the advocate of the use of cocaine in place of ether, defends himself from the criticisms of his brother physicians by saying that he is investigating as carefully as possible. And yet in the audience of medical men before which he appeared recently it was generally agreed that no one present would permit such an experiment as the introduction of cocaine into the spinal cord for the purpose of bringing about local anaesthesia during a surgical operation on himself. The injury that may result to the spinal cord and the danger of poisonous effects call for conservatism in this departure from recognized methods, in the view of the physicians in general. Yet the dangerous experiment has been made again and again with ignorant patients and heralded in the papers as a discovery of great value. The layman is appalled at the freedom with which such risks are taken which still recognized by the majority of physicians as risks.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

It is the general opinion of the coal dealers in New York that coal prices will not be reduced to the point where they were before the Pennsylvania strike. The 10 per cent. increase in wages which is to be paid by the operators to the miners must be paid to the operators by the consumers. The dealers agree that even after the readjustment of trade conditions and when New York can get all the coal it needs the retail price will be at least 50 cents a ton more than the prevailing figure before the strike. One prominent dealer says:

"Prices lower than those at present will be attainable only after a complete readjustment of the old trade conditions. For 30 odd days New York has received no coal from the mines. It will not receive any for some time yet. As soon as coal commences to move out of the mines it will go to supply the shortage in towns and cities along the coal roads. Then, after the lines of the coal roads have been supplied, the coal will be hurried into what is known as the 'shoal water points,' or points that cannot easily or economically be reached after the winter freeze shuts off water traffic. It will take some little time to fill the bins in these places. After this comes our turn. I expect that we will begin to get about all the coal we want toward the latter part of November. We shall certainly not get what we need before that time. Until then no one need look for a reduction in price. There is no supply ahead, and high prices must rule for at least another month. Of course there may be a slight reduction here and there, due to sharp competition, but dealers are not going to sell at low prices when they cannot yet see far enough ahead to be assured of a full supply at reasonable rates.

THINKING BETTER OF IT.

Mr. Atkinson will be hustled out of the Democratic camp if he has left anything of himself therein to be hustled. In the last issue of the Anti-Imperialist he throws over both parties as now in process of dissolution, brought to this fate by the efforts of the Atkinsonites, who are told they may deem their work finished and their ends accomplished. his measure of success, he says, comes too late for effect just now, but "as surely as the Republican party was evolved from the free soil party of 1848 will the National Liberty party be evolved from the parties which now, under the names of Republican and Democratic, stand only for McKinleyism and Bryanism."

This looks as if Mr. Atkinson had indeed thrown off his allegiance to the man who has taken up the burden of the Atkinson fad. It is impossible to read the article and not find between the lines strong inference that the great anti-imperialist is coming to regard the present administration as the safest to be influenced by his desires, and it is ten to one that he will cast a vote for McKinley at the coming election. The Bryan papers are awake to the danger, and one cries out that Mr. Atkinson "has withdrawn the powder behind his shooting."

A study of the vote of the judges for the names of the immortals shows that the judicial mind does not recognize the greatness of James Fenimore Cooper, while Edgar Allen Poe makes a powerful appeal to it. The ladies who hoped to see one woman's name with the first 30 are grateful to the educators for their almost unanimous vote for Mary Lyon, and live in hopes that a later chance will be hers. The papers have many criticisms over the absence of names of persons who seem to them famous, but it is amusing to note how little acquainted these critics are with their heroes, as is told by their bringing forward names of those who have not been dead 10 years and of others whose birthplaces were in the old country. Several have expressed disgust that not a vote was cast for General Sherman, evidently ignorant that he is still among the ineligibles.

The fierce attacks on the great trusts are wasted eloquence, it seems. Such ventures have a way of disposing of themselves, and it is pointed out that at least half of the enterprises that have made such exciting starts are not being run with profit. The market quotations reveal the truth. The trusts will drop of their own rottenness if they are rotten. The poor man who thinks his interests are less than his impositions need only to look into the matter and he will find that the trust is not robbing him at the rate that the agitating orator is insinuating, but that rather it is trying to keep itself alive at the expense of its organizers, and if objectionable it is also destined in all probability to be short lived and unprofitable.

United States Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, who was elected as a Democrat but who has been opposed to silver throughout his term of office, has come out positively for McKinley in the Presidential election and for the Republicans in the state campaign, and predicts that the Republicans will carry the state in November. He does not feel certain, however, that the votes will be counted for the Republican candidates, as under the Goebel election law, which is still in full force, there is every opportunity for a reversal of the results of the polling by the election boards, as was done in the state election when Goebel and the other Democrats were declared elected in spite of the Republican majorities.

The colored soldier in the Philippines is proving an honor to the country. Colored regiments with colored line officers are among the finest of our troops, and the old idea that the colored man would do well with white officers, but only with white officers, is completely exploded. For bravery, for order and for general intelligence the men of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth regiments, now stationed in the Philippines, are unsurpassed by the men of any other regiments there, and are believed by high officials to be in some ways ahead of their white comrades. This is the report that finds its way from the far East.

Colonel Waring predicted the outbreak of yellow fever with which Havana is now afflicted as sure to come with the fresh material from the North for it to feed upon, unless the system of thorough cleansing and sewering the city was carried out at once and forever. The Vigilance at the beginning proved the truth of his assurance that the pest could be conquered in its lair, but with immunity from the disease there can be believed to have grown up a carelessness that has brought it back, and with tenfold power for harm.

Paterson, N. J., is looking up again, and hopes to be rid of the odium that has attached to the city since the connection of the murderer Bresci with it has been known and has suggested the existence there of a hot-bed of anarchy. The detectives are turning their backs on Paterson, however, and are looking in London for the instigators of the assassination of King Humbert. Paterson, it is thought, has only been made the cover to take attention from the retreat in the heart of England, whence Count Malatesta issues his orders.

RAILROAD TO HUDSON BAY.

(Correspondence New York Times.)

Rapid progress is being made by the Algoma Central Company in its railway line through the untrodden wilderness of the north toward Hudson bay. There are now some 45 miles of road completed, on which trains are running, and this is being added to at the rate of half a mile daily. The contracting firm of Foley Brothers of St. Paul has the work in hand, and is to build 100 miles more under the present contract, which will be finished during the coming year. Enough will be built to reach the Canadian Pacific main line at Missanable, and from there north there is no sign of habitation or of civilization until Hudson bay is reached. It will be some years before the latter part of the line is completed, but the company is under agreement to build it, and the scheme is no more chimerical than any other railway line projected into new and untried country.

The public knows nothing of the resources of the vast region lying between Lake Superior and Hudson bay. F. H. Clergue, the head of the great syndicate developing the resources of this region, has had 100 prospectors and mineral and timber experts out all summer through the region to be penetrated by the road, and is now about to call them in for the winter. These men are now acquainting him with the possibilities, and no man is more enthusiastic than he over the future of the region. They tell him that vast forests of spruce, valuable for pulp, pine, hardwoods, tamarack, and cedar lie all along the route. The trees are large and of fine clear grain. There are vast beds of kaolin and china clay, iron ores, carbonate of iron, copper, gypsum and other minerals. There are millions of acres of land timbered with maple, beech and oak, fine farming land once cleared. These lands it is the company's intention to settle with farmers from the north of Europe, largely as possible from the British Isles. It is under contract with the Ontario government to locate on these lands at least 1,000 families per annum for the next 10 years, and it is establishing an immigration office in England, which is already arranging to bring out a large number of persons next spring.

The spruce forests continue northward of the hardwood clear to the shores of Hudson bay, forming a source of raw material for papermaking for an unlimited period. There is enough spruce along the line of this road to make the paper of the world, it is estimated, for 1,000 years. The company is using this spruce for its mills at the Sault. One of these is running steadily, and the second will be completed and in operation this year. Together these mills will make a product of wood pulp valued at $2,100,000, and they will return a profit sufficient to pay interest on the entire vast investments of the company and its subsidiary concerns.

The Algoma Central road will bring all these resources to the door of Michigan at the Sault, and it is expected that a great share of the profit in manufacture will accrue to the American side of the river, where this same company is now completing a canal to furnish as much power as all the completed work at Niagara Falls.

GOVERNOR PINGREE'S VICTORY.

(Chicago News.)

Michigan's legislature, called in special session to enact certain railroad legislation, has adjourned after passing bills by a practically unanimous vote repealing the special charters of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee and Michigan Central railroad companies. Also, a bill was passed stipulating how the companies may proceed against the state for damages, and a joint resolution, submitting to the people a proposed constitutional amendment under which laws can be enacted for taxing all corporate property on its cash value, was also adopted.

This is the most radical railroad legislation ever passed by any state, and aside from questions of its constitutionality it is also a triumph of big proportions for Governor Pingree, who has at last, after a five years' fight, achieved his purpose, so far as that can be accomplished through the legislative and executive departments of the state.

Heretofore, in Michigan, as generally elsewhere, railroads have been assessed on their gross earnings, and it is estimated the new mode of taxation will more than double the taxes of all railroad property in the state. That such property in Michigan and elsewhere has not heretofore paid its just proportion of taxation is now and has been for years a recognized fact. It required time, however, to crystallize public sentiment and produce, as it did in Michigan, an imperative demand upon the part of the people for such legislation as has now been enacted. There was also the influence of the "third house," or, in other words, the lobby to counteract, and nothing but the determined and persistent courage and invincible honesty of a man of the Pingree stamp, a man who resolutely held to his course despite all opposition of party friends and foes could have overcome this insidious and baneful influence. Governor Pingree is not an ideal man, but he does possess two requisites that right minded people always admire, the courage of conviction and invincible honesty of purpose.

Of course, the measures framed by the attorney general of the state may prove to be unconstitutional, but they seem to be carefully drawn to safeguard both the rights of the state and of the corporations in the matter of appeal and [illegible] of damages, and if not constitutional it will be a reflection upon that document and will probably pave the way for its amendment or the adoption of a new one, same law fitted to conditions not dreamed of by legislators a quarter of a century ago.

SCIENCE'S LATEST MAGIC.

Interesting Investigations of Enzimes by Dr. Oscar Loeu.

By the recent resignation of Dr. Oscar Loew, the Agricultural Department has lost one of the most noted scientists in its employ. Dr. Loew leaves to become lecturer on agricultural chemistry in the Agricultural College of the Japanese Imperial University at Tokio. He will receive a salary of $7,000 in addition to quarters in the university and other perquisites.

Dr. Loew's specialty was the investigation of what are known in organic chemistry as enzimes, a subtle species of liquid ferments that are neither microbes nor fungi, but somewhat similar to both. He found that certain of these ferments were present at the culminating stages of practically all the virulent diseases, and that it was the development of the enzime in the system that checked the disease and killed the microbes when a disease like typhoid, small pox or yellow fever had run its course. From this discovery it was but a step to decide that if the enzime could be introduced into the system of a patient the disease would be checked before it had run its course and the patient have a much better chance for recovery.

It was a long and infinitely patient investigation that established this fact. Dr. Loew finally succeeded in selecting a particular enzime which while not harmful to the human system would dissolve and kill the microbes of yellow fever, scarlet fever, typhoid, small pox, bubonic plague, diphtheria, tetanus and other diseases. Like all other investigations of this sort the experiments had to be made first in the laboratory test tubes, then on the lower animals and finally on human beings. In Japan Dr. Loew proposes to carry on extensive hospital experiments with the enzime before turning the discovery over to the medical profession at large. He hopes especially to try it under practical working conditions on a large number of plague patients.

The work Dr. Loew carried on at the Agricultural Department in connection with tobacco curing promises to be of great commercial advantage to this country. It has been known for a long time that the critical stage in the curing of high-grade tobacco came while the leaf was passing through the period of fermentation, when by some method not generally understood it developed the aroma and flavor that fixed its market value. Dr. Loew found that this fermentation was controlled by another enzime, and that when the nature of the ferment was understood it would be possible to push or arrest its development almost as a photographic plate can be weakened or intensified in the dark room. The improvement of the tobacco output of the country resulting from this discovery would have an importance hard to overestimate.

Professor Loew was also engaged in similar experiments with butter and cider. The flavor of butter is held to be due not to any excellence in the cow or its food, but to the presence of certain enzimes. It was Dr. Loew's theory that he could turn poor butter into high grade butter by introducing the proper enzimes. Experiments were also made with cider wine into which Dr. Loew introduced the enzimes which give to Rhine wines and other light wines their flavor. He procured from Germany some of the ferment used in wine making and sought to develop it so that the farmer could introduce the enzimes into his cider barrel and later draw out a fine quality of white wine. Professor Loew was conducting other experiments with wines, being convinced that the superiority of French wines over American lay not in the soil or the climate or methods employed but in the flavoring enzimes which enter the casks during fermentation.

These enzimes are not native to America and can be secured only by importation. This theory has been strengthened by some of the Western wine growers who have secured enzimes from France, introduced them into their wine casks and produced wines of a much higher class than formerly and scarcely distinguishable from the French product.

Dr. Loew's work will be continued by the other scientists at the department and before long the United States may be producing Cuban tobacco in Connecticut and Kentucky, Elgin butter in Maine and Texas, French champagne in California and Rhine wine in Michigan and New York.

CROKER AND BRYAN.

(New York Times.)

Mr. Bryan rode down Fifth avenue in New York in an open barouche with Richard Croker on the same seat with him, attired in a Prince Albert coat and a high silk hat, and with the inevitable cigar between his teeth Bryan, wore a frock coat and a soft felt hat, and was in striking contrast to the Tammany leader in the matter of apparel. In advance of the carriage rode a platoon of Tammany policemen, and the pavements were lined with people who had gathered to catch a glimpse of the Presidential candidate. It was undoubtedly a striking picture and a strong object-lesson, and, if the truth were known, there is no doubt that Mr. Bryan felt anything but comfortable in the company he was compelled to keep in that carriage. It was undoubtedly a moment of supreme triumph for Croker. He had the candidate in tow, and he it was, with his legs crossed and a cigar in his mouth, who was supposed to represent the power upon which Bryan depends to carry the electoral vote of New York.

Nerve Power

Strong, Steady Nerves Depend Upon Rich Blood

The Great Blood Enricher and Nerve Tonic is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Strong nerves are essential for success in business. It is the man of good physical health and well balanced mental powers the man of calm judgement, the "nervy" man, who is sure to make good bargains conduct business on a paying basis, and achieve success in life. Steady nerves are also needed by busy housewives, teachers students. Feed the nerves upon pure, rich blood, and you will not be nervous. To have rich blood and strong, steady nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of tired, nervous men and women have found health, strength and happiness in this good medicine. It is the true nerve tonic, giving natural strength to the nerves by feeding them upon nourishing blood.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

Practical Printers

PRODUCE
PERFECT
PRINTING,

Or printing as nearly perfect as it is possible to turn out. Our men

THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND THE ART OF PRINTING.

Daily News Job Office.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. C. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES.

The qualified Republican Electors of the city of Newport, are requested to meet in their respective Ward Rooms on

Monday, October 22, 1900,

in accordance to the provisions of the Caucus Act, at 7 o'clock P. M., polls to be open until 8:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating and balloting for the choice of Republican candidates for Warden and Warden Clerk for each of their respective wards, to be voted for at an election to be held on Tuesday, November 6, 1900; also to elect by ballot five (5) delegates from each Ward, to attend a

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION

To be held in the Representatives' Chamber, at the State House, on

Tuesday, October 23, 1900,

at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Republican candidates for Mayor, City Treasurer and four (4) members of the Public School Committee.

All of the foregoing candidates to be voted for at an election to be held on Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

By order of the Republican City Committee.

HARWOOD E. READ, Chairman.
THOS. B. CONGDON, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUSES.

The Republican Electors, of the City of Newport, qualified to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax, are requested to meet in their respective Ward Rooms, on

Wednesday, October 24, 1900,

in accordance to the provisions of the Caucus Act, at 7 o'clock P. M., polls to be open until 8:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating and balloting for the choice of Republican candidates for one (1) Alderman and three (3) Common Councilmen from each of their respective Wards; said candidates to be voted for at an election to be held on Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

By order of the Republican City Committee.

HARWOOD E. READ, Chairman.
THOS. B. CONGDON, Secretary.

Probate Court of the Town of Little Compton, October 8th, 1900.

Lizzie C. Nicholson, a devisee under the will of

CATHARINE A. NICHOLSON,

of Dartmouth, Bristol County, Mass., which Will was proved and allowed by the Court of Probate within and for said County of Bristol, presents a copy of said Will and Testament and of the Probate thereof, under the seal of said Court of Probate and in writing requests that the same be filed and recorded in the registry of this Court, according to law, said deceased leaving estate in the State of Rhode Island and in said Town of Little Compton, whereon said Will may operate; and said copies and request are received and referred to the third day of November, 1900, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Little Compton, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Daily News.

F. R. BROWNELL, Probate Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of Little Compton, October 8th, 1900.

Request in writing is made by Lizzie C. Nicholson, widow, and P. C. Nicholson, son of

PARDON C. NICHOLSON,

late of said Little Compton, deceased intestate, that Lizzie C. Nicholson, of said Little Compton, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the third day of November, 1900, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Little Compton, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Daily News.

F. R. BROWNELL, Probate Clerk.

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

Proposals for Improving Green End Avenue.

Town Clerk's Office, Middletown, R. I., October 1[illegible], 1900.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office from residents of Newport County only until **Tuesday, October 23, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon**, for grading, storage and improving [illegible] part of the public highway known as Green End Avenue, beginning at the end of the stone road [illegible] Tilley's Hill, so-called, and extending Easterly therefrom, according to specifications thereof, adopted by the Town Council of said Middletown this day and to be seen at this Office. Proposals must state a lump price for finishing all the material and doing all the work required, and be directed to the Town Council of Middletown.

Every proposal should name some responsible person for surety on the bond which will be required of those to whom the contract is awarded.

Said Town Council hereby reserves the right to reject any and all proposals which may be received.

By order and in behalf of said Town Council.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for the erection of Dining Hall and Service Buildings and Connections for the State Hospital for the Insane at Howard, R. I., in accordance with plans and specifications of Martin & Hall, Architects, will be received by the Building Committee of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Martin & Hall, Architects, 302 Industrial Trust Co. Building, Providence, R. I. Bonds with satisfactory surety [illegible] will be required from the successful bidder, [illegible] equal to twenty-five (25) per cent. of the face of the [illegible], and a certified check for one thousand (1,000) dollars, payable to the General Treasurer of the State of Rhode Island, must accompany each and all bids, as a guarantee that [illegible] will be signed within [illegible] days of the awarding thereof. If the successful bidder does not sign the contract as above stated, he will forfeit the above amount as liquidated damages [illegible].

Sealed bids with certified check [illegible] addressed to Charles E. Peckham, Secretary of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, care of Martin & Hall, Architects, will be received on or before 12 M. of Thursday, November 1st, 1900.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

By order of the Building Committee of the Board of State Charities and Corrections.

CHARLES E. PECKHAM, Secretary.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 12, 1900. 1020-2w.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 8 A. M.—For New England—Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight in western portion; Sunday, warmer; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Oct. 20, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer Sunday; variable winds, becoming southerly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The disturbance which was central on the Northern Pacific coast has moved rapidly eastward, and is central this morning near the northern border of North Dakota, with barometer of 29.1 inches. Except on a small portion of the Pacific coast, this area of low pressure covers the entire country east to Lake Michigan and the eastern Gulf states. The storm has developed considerable cloudiness in the Western states and Southern districts, but without rain as yet, and in other sections of the country the weather is generally clear this morning. Cool temperatures continue to prevail in the Middle states and New England, with frosts and freezing temperature, and in parts of New England the mercury fell below 20 degrees during the night. At 8 a.m. the temperature at Boston was 38; New York, 46; Washington, 40; New Orleans, 68; Chicago, 50; St. Paul, 58, and San Francisco, 56.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	11 h
Temperature,	42	50	60
Barometer,	29.89	29.89	29.89
Wind,	N W	N W	N W
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Sun rises .... 6 h 04 m
Sun sets .... 16 h 55 m
Moon rises .... 3 h 17 m
Length of day .... 10 h 52 m
Day's decrease .... 4 h 25 m
High water .... 5 h 18 m; 17 h 22 m

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Sun rises .... 6 h 01 m
Sun sets .... 16 h 53 m
Moon rises .... 4 h 15 m
Length of day .... 10 h 49 m
Day's decrease .... 4 h 28 m
High water .... 5 h 54 m; 18 h 11m

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22.

Sun rises .... 6 h 06 m
Sun sets .... 16 h 52 m
Moon rises .... 5 h 18 m
Length of day .... 10 h 47 m
Day's decrease .... 4 h 30 m
High water .... 6 h 22 m; 18 h 42 m

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

Sun rises .... 6 h 06 m
Sun sets .... 16 h 50 m
Moon sets .... — h — m
Length of day .... 10 h 43 m
Day's decrease .... 4 h 22 m
High water .... 7 h 01 m; 19 h 23 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, October 8, 8 h 18 m, W.
Last Quarter, October 15, 4 h 51 m, E.
New Moon, October 23, 8 h 21 m, E.
First Quarter, October 31, 3 h 18 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Canvass Notice; 4th page.
Wanted—Plain Cook; 7th page.
Gratrix—Buffalo Robe; 5th page.
Chase & Sanborn—Coffee; 6th page.
To Contractors—Proposals; 4th page.
To Let—Upper Tenement; 7th page.
Lappin's—Eiderdown Robes; 5th page.
Middletown Cavalcade—Notice; 4th page.
Carr's Book Shop—Now Ready; 5th page.
Knights of Columbia—Notice; 5th page.
F. A. Comstock—Public Auction Sale; 8th page.
Peckham & Manchester—N. O. Molasses; 3d p.
Wanted—Man with Few Hundred Dollars; 7th p.
Taylor—Central House, Bath Road, to Let; 4th.
The Boston Grocery—Stove Brushes, etc.; 3d.
Little Compton Pro. Court—Nicholson Est.; 4.
Little Compton Pro. Court—C. A. Nicholson; 4.
Newport & F. R. St. R. R. Co. Time Table; 6.
Levi Norbury—Something Savory for Dinner; 6.

FOR SALE,

To close an estate, an excellent

Dwelling-house Property on Corne Street.

A BARGAIN.

Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Gas and Electric Lighting.

Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms

Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

HENRY BULL, JR., Agent,
127 THAMES STREET.

FOR SALE.

We offer for sale, for the Savings Bank of Newport the Sarah O. Brinley property at 127 Rhode Island avenue. Terms and particulars on application.

HENRY BULL, JR.
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
127 THAMES STREET.

Middletown Cavalcade---Notice.

The Middletown Cavalcade are requested to meet at the Town Hall, in Middletown, without horses, on Tuesday evening next at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of ascertaining the desire of the company in regard to making a parade through the town of Portsmouth, and any other business that may come before the meeting. All persons interested are cordially invited to attend the meeting. Persons wishing to join the company are requested to be present to sign the roll in order to secure uniforms.

WM. B. HUNTER, Colonel.

Notice.

CANVASS.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Newport will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall, **Wednesday, October 31, 1900, at 10 o'clock, A. M.**, for the purpose of canvassing, correcting and completing the Ward Lists of Voters in Newport, for the Ward Meetings to be holden on Tuesday, the Sixth day of November, 1900.

Witness my hand,
WILLIAM G. STEVENS, City Clerk.

A. W. LUTHER,

Real Estate.

Office - - - Ferry Wharf,

Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. TAYLOR

Offers to rent, as sole agent for the property, the so-called

"CENTRAL HOUSE,"

Well known as a boarding-house, No. 11, Bath Road, from 15th November next, 22 bedrooms, with sitting rooms, large dining-hall, etc.; house well heated. One of the best localities in the city for artisans working in south end of the island, summer and winter.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE

124 Bellevue Avenue.

Telephone No. 320.

Office hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DIED.

VERNON—In this city, 19th inst., George P. Vernon, 2d, son of William B. and Annie C. S. Vernon, aged 1 year.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, 9 Everett street, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

KELLY—In this city, 17th inst., Edward Wright, son of Thomas A. and Elizabeth Kelly, aged 16 years, 9 months.

Funeral services at Emmanuel Church, Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GIBSON—In this city, 18th inst., Emily R., widow of Henry Gibson, in the 57th year of her age.

Funeral services at Touro Chapel, Sunday, Oct. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COOK—In Providence, 18th inst., James H. Cook, in his 42d year.

FISH—In Providence, 19th inst., Julia M., wife of Joseph H. Fish and daughter of the late William and Louisa Bawley.

BURDICK—In Providence, 19th inst., at St. Elizabeth's Home, Mrs. D. S. Burdick.

BOTTOMLEY—In Warwick, 18th inst., Nancy C., widow of John Bottomley.

BURT—In Woonsocket, 18th inst., Edward H. Burt, in his 43d year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 522 & 524 Thames street. Residence, 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

Rich, warm, healthy blood is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus coughs, colds, and pneumonia are prevented. Take it now.

Rental Opportunities for This Week.

Two modern upper tenements, separate front door and separate hot water-heaters, bath, closet and bowl, near Bellevue avenue, particulars on application.
Half house, 33 Corne street.
Upper tenement, 5 Broadway.
Cottage, Mallsone avenue.
Cottage, Prescott Hill road.
Lower tenement modern improvements, Newport avenue.
Lower tenement, 15 Sherman street.
Lower tenement, 15 Rhode Island avenue.
Cottage, Thurston avenue, bath and furnace.

INSURANCE.

Fire insurance written in both Stock and Mutual Companies at lowest rates.

SIMEON HAZARD, 91 BROADWAY.

Telephone 359.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

GRAIN, HAY AND STRAW

Of the very best quality.

H. L. MARSH & CO.

(H. L. Marsh. Howard R. Peckham.)

TELEPHONE 233.

DENNIS SHANAHAN,

Hay and Grain.

AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Hay, Straw, Salt, etc.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Sulpho-Napthol.

FOR SALE.

A Chestnut Horse FOR SALE.

15½ hands. Has been constantly driven by a lady. Fearless of all city sights. Apply at The Poplars, Leroy avenue.

FOR SALE.

One gentle, sound mare and one colt at Mr. L. C. Josephs's, Easton's Point.

FOR SALE.

Good Bay Mare.

Can be seen at Fort Hill Farm, Middletown, R. I.

F. S. & S. P. BARKER.

FOR SALE.

A large, handsome Sideboard and Hall Stand. Can be seen at William Andrews's Store Greene, Fir street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

Two-masted Fishing Boat,

26 foot keel, 10-foot beam, 3 feet deep; centre board. Apply to Mr. Bliven, Spring wharf.

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,

BAY VIEW HOTEL. JAMESTOWN, R. I.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF **Second-Hand Furniture.** Write or wire JAMES SHAW & CO., Auctioneers, 26 Pleasant street, Fall River, Mass.

EDWIN T. BANNING

Architect,

209 Thames Street

ROOM 26.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

Alum baking powders are low priced, as alum costs but two cents a pound; but alum is a corrosive poison and it renders the baking powder dangerous to use in food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

THIRD SERIES MATURED.

Semi-Annual Meeting and Statement of the Co-operative Association.

The Newport Co-operative Association for Saving and Building held its semi-annual meeting last evening, when the secretary's statement of the condition of the association was received, a dividend at the rate of 5¼ per cent being declared. The third series of shares, which matured with the payment of the October dues, was paid off, there being 36 shares in the series. These covered two pieces of real estate upon which the association held mortgages, and these are now clear in the hands of the owners. The series was opened in April, 1888, and $139 had been paid on each share, the full value, which was paid to the holders, being $200.08, the aggregate of the 36 shares being $72,021.88. of the 36 shares being $7,202.88.

Assets—Loans on real estate, $174,005; loans on shares, $14,020; total, $188,025. Permanent expense account, $28; cash on hand, $5,104.58; total, $193,157.58.

Liabilities—Stock account, $191,822.61; forfeited account, $57.89; guaranty fund $1,257.89; undivided profits, $9.16; total, $193,157.58.

The cash account is as follows: Receipts—Cash balance, last statement, $5,801.23; monthly receipts for dues, interest, fines and fees, $27,862.02; loans repaid on real estate, $2,465; on shares, $1,270; total, $10,378.25.

Disbursements—Loans on real estate, $25,000; loans on shares, $5,285; withdrawal of stock, $5,765.27; expenses, $519.40; interest, $24; cash on hand, $5,104.58; total, $10,398.25.

At the meeting it was voted to issue another series, the twenty-sixth, with 200 shares, of which 127 have already been taken. With these there are now 3,886 shares in the association.

The sum of $3,000 was loaned at the meeting at the rate of 5½ per cent.

A STRANGE RECITAL.

The entertainment at the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church last evening by Mr. Henri Strange and others was attended by a good-sized audience and was a success artistically and financially. Mr. Strange in his recitals showed himself to be a capable artist and well deserving the hearty praise which has been accorded him. His selections covered a wide range including "The Raven" by Poe, "The Low Back Car" by Samuel Lover, "The Death of King John" by Hunt, "Across the Bridge" by Simms, "The Colored Soldiers" by Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro poet, and a humorous selection arranged by the reader.

Mr. Strange was assisted by Professor R. H. Robinson, organist of the Central Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Mrs. Ruth A. Holmes, Miss Dorothy Henderson and Mr. J. W. Barker of this city. Professor Robinson's selection included an organ overture from Rossini's "Wilhelm Tell" and Guilmant's "Grand Triumphal March." Mrs. Holmes sang "Beautiful Flowers" by Manleo and Bartlett's "Wniona," and Miss Henderson sang Herbert's "For All Eternity." Mr. Barker, who is member of the Newport Military band, rendered on the trombone the two well known selections, "The Palms" and "The Holy City."

Mr. Strange will give another recital November 14 in aid of the day nursery home, which is conducted by the Newport Woman's League.

THE ANDREWS—CONNALLY WEDDING.

[New York Herald.]

The most notable nuptial event of the early season in Washington will be the marriage of Miss Curry Connally, niece and heiress of Dr. and Mrs. J. L. M. Curry of that city, and Mr. Walter Andrews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews of Washington and Newport. It will take place at St. John's Church early in December. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., rector of the church, will officiate, and the bridal party will include many of the most prominent belles and beaux of the ultra fashionable circle.

Miss Connally was presented at a large ball given by Dr. and Mrs. Curry last winter, and was a reigning belle throughout the season. Two years previously, while traveling with Dr. and Mrs. Curry, Miss Connally was a great social favorite at Cairo, Egypt. Her engagement to Mr. Andrews was announced last winter.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The contest yesterday to see which horse could pull the heaviest load was between a horse owned in Newport and one here. The Newport horse won, and it is said a large sum of money changed hands in consequence.

The fishing continues good. Mr. Arthur L. Hull caught 56 tautog yesterday at Slocum's ledge, and Thursday Mr. P. P. Brown, Sr., and Mr. P. P. Brown, Jr., caught over four bushels of tautog in three hours.

The Howland heirs have sold to Mr. William H. Jones of this town a lot on Clinton avenue, containing 5,625 square feet of land, bounded as follows: Northerly, 125 feet, on land of Mary A. B. Jones; easterly, 45 feet, by land of A. L. Champlin; southerly, 125 feet, by land of James Oxx, and westerly, 45 feet, on Clinton avenue.

Mrs. C. H. Malcom and Miss Malcom will leave next week for Florida, where they will spend the winter.

The services at St. Matthew's Church tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. C. D. Burrows, as usual.

Sherman's Condition Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Hon. John Sherman's condition this morning was unchanged from yesterday, when it was announced that he had improved slightly and was resting.

RHODE ISLAND GREENINGS

25c, per peck; $1,50 per barrel.

TURKEYS, 16c. per pound.

—AT—

Brown's Market,

271 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

MEDICAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Petitions in Circulation and Receiving Many Signatures.

Petitions are being circulated for signers in the various wards of the city asking the City Council to establish a medical board of health, and are being largely signed. The petitions read as follows:

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Newport:

The subscribers, your petitioners, respectfully represent that the existing epidemic of typhoid fever has clearly and emphatically shown the necessity for an expert board of health for the protection of the public health and to maintain the reputation of this city, upon which its business interests depend, and we therefore earnestly petition your honorable body to create a board of health, separate from the City Council, and containing three physicians practicing in this city, and to confer upon that board full executive powers in all matters pertaining to the public health.

REWARD FOR A MISSING PAWTUCKET WOMAN.

A Pawtucket despatch says: There have not as yet been received any tidings of the whereabouts of Mrs. Frank Marchetti and son, who disappeared from their boarding place in Newport several months ago, the woman leaving notes behind which implied that she was to throw herself and the boy from the cliffs into the sea and end their days. The husband has been diligent in his search and has written letters here and there, but to all of them the reply has come that nothing has been seen of the missing ones.

It is not generally believed that the suicide plan suggested has been adopted, and this belief is strengthened by the fact that the woman took the boy away once before and was only persuaded to return after a detective had traced them to Philadelphia. A reward of $100 is soon to be offered for information that will lead to their whereabouts, and printed circulars will be sent to the chiefs of police of the various cities where she may be thought to have gone.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Mr. W. P. Buffum has returned from New York.

—Mayor and Mrs. Boyle have returned from their wedding trip.

—Schooner yacht Thelma is laid up at Long wharf for the winter.

—Work has been begun on the granolithic walks for the new city hall.

—Chief Engineer Kirwin has returned from the annual convention of fire chiefs.

—Mrs. Jane Albright has gone to Winston, N. C., to visit Mrs. Harry Freise.

—Mr. Philip J. Sands, father of Miss Anna Sands, died at his home in New York Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton and Mr. Julius Potter went to New York this afternoon.

—Mrs. J. A. Colman and Miss Colman will close their cottage Monday and return to Boston.

—The time for confirmation at St. Mary's has been postponed until Sunday, November 4.

—Chief Engineer A. J. Kirwin and Mrs. Kirwin have returned from their trip to Charleston, S. C.

—Mr. James Hardy has taken possession of the Trinity Church rectory, opposite All Saints' Chapel.

—Mrs. Jacoby, wife of Dr. Jacoby, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Philip W. Almy, at Little Compton.

—Mr. Albert Wadley, Jr., of the firm of Wadley & Smythe, has returned to New York for the winter.

—A. O'D. Taylor has rented the cottage at 41 Walnut street for Mrs. Lucy K. Dyer to George Gillaume.

—The board of aldermen will hold another meeting Monday afternoon, to further canvass the voting lists for the November election.

—The police commission met last evening and granted two licenses, for junk to Max Wasserman and for fruit peddling to A. D. Hatch.

—Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant P. Mueller, Battery I, Seventh artillery, is detailed as overseer in the quartermaster's department at Fort Greble.

—Newport Council has arranged to take part in the state parade of the Knights of Columbus in Woonsocket Sunday afternoon, going up on the regular boat.

—J. V. Kiernan and W. C. Nellis of New York, John Glover and W. S. Woodman of Boston and C. P. Sawyer of Providence are registered at the Perry House.

—The cake walkers who attracted much attention in the Republican parade Thursday evening were Messrs. Gladding and J. C. Wood, the latter impersonating a woman.

—Rev. W. G. Cassard, U. S. N., chaplain of the Naval Training Station, will give his lecture, "Through the War in the Battleship Indiana," in the Laurel Hill Church at Pascoag next Wednesday evening.

Rev. George M. Handen, president of Mallalieu Seminary, Kinsey, Ala., and a former pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, will preach tomorrow at the Union Congregational Church.

—Ordnance Sergeant Joseph Lanzotti, appointed October 11, from quartermaster sergeant, Battery I, Seventh artillery, at Fort Adams, has been ordered to Fort Trumbull, Conn., for duty at Fort Terry, N. Y.

—Mr. John J. Kiernan has gone to Rhinecliff, N. Y., to give Mrs. John Jacob Astor instructions in golf. Mr. Kiernan is a Newport boy who advanced from a caddie to be one of the instructors at the Golf Club.

—Mrs. William J. Thomas of this city received news today of the death of her cousin, Mrs. Joseph Leibdrell, well known here, where she formerly resided, at Red Bank, N. J., this morning. The funeral will take place Tuesday.

—Rev. S. A. Robinson of Woodhaven, N. J., will address the Young Men's Christian Association rally in Odd Fellows' hall at 4 o'clock tomorrow, instead of Dr. Upham, as previously announced. The music will be by the choir of the First Baptist Church.

—Herbert Albro and others have sold to Patrick J. Morgan, for $84, a lot 12 by 100 feet, bounded west by a courtway running from Harrison avenue, and adjoining other lands of grantors and grantee, and containing 1,200 square feet of land.

—A class for instruction reported at the Torpedo Station today, including Lieutenant L. H. Everhardt, F. Marble, J. V. Klemann, E. H. Watson and S. V. Graham and Ensign W. C. Davidson. Lieutenant E. H. Pollock is ordered to join the class, October 23.

—The McKinley & Roosevelt drum corps was out last night, trying to recover from the exercise of the previous night. As it was looking for something to do a friend suggested that it serenade Mr. James Lancaster on Franklin street, and it did. Mr. Lancaster was not looking for a serenade, but he took it good naturedly and did what was proper under the circumstances.

—Simeon Hazard has sold for Patrick O'Brien the house and lot numbered 20 on Calvert street, to Messrs. F. S. and S. P. Barker. The lot is bounded northerly and easterly by other land of the grantees, 40 and 59 feet respectively; southerly by Calvert street, 40 feet, and westerly by land now or formerly of Ann Mallen, 59 feet; and contains about 2,400 square feet of land.

—During their visit to the city, in connection with the reunion services at the First Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday, Rev. Dr. M. J. Talbot was guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Bacheller; Rev. T. J. Everett of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Bacheller; Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Bass, of Mrs. Walter N. Hill, and Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Allen, of Mrs. G. H. Kelley. Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham will be guest over Sunday of Rev. and Mrs. T. E. Chandler.

NEXT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

United States Building the Second Largest Shipping Tonnage.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A quarterly return has been issued by Lloyds, showing that the United States at the end of the last quarter had, next to Great Britain, the largest tonnage in shipping under construction. This is attracting much attention, and the Statist publishes a long article, in the course of which it points out that the actual and prospective development of shipbuilding in America is even much greater than might be inferred from the report.

The Statist considers that the impetus to shipbuilding given by cheap materials and the large demand for tonnage will receive farther stimulus from the marketing of American coal abroad, which the paper says "is one of the most remarkable economic evolutions of our time."

The Statist expects that Americans will shortly solve the problem of evolving a type of trans-Atlantic colliers able, like tank steamers to deliver cargoes in European ports without expecting return cargoes. It thinks that this great coal export trade will prove a powerful stimulus to the shipping subsidies bill and lays stress upon the recrudescence of shipbuilding in New England as an important new departure in ocean competition, which may be expected to expand rapidly.

Marked-Down Sale

Every Saturday Afternoon

—of—

Small pieces of Beef, Mutton Lamb, Corn Beef and Veal.

Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.

—AT—

H. F. Rooney's, 251 Thames St.

A NEW CUP DEFENDER.

Herreshoffs to Build Another Yacht to Protect the Trophy.

[New York Herald.]

An officer of the New York Yacht Club said yesterday that there will be a new boat built to defend the America's Cup, and that the Herreshoffs will be the builders. This is the first positive declaration that has been made in this important matter. It was not told whether the new yacht will be owned by an individual or by a syndicate, but the announcement indicating the steps taken in the proper defense of the trophy will probably be made at the regular meeting of the club, to be held on the evening of Thursday, October 25.

This will be welcome news not only to yachtsmen, but to the public generally. Leading members of the yachting community have hoped for the announcement ever since it was known that Sir Thomas Lipton had determined to send his second challenge. They were sure it would be difficult to defeat the Columbia if she had to again defend the cup, but felt that it would be taking chances and that the safety of the nearly half a century-old prize should not be thus endangered.

It will now be left with the Herreshoffs to produce a boat that is faster than the Columbia. These builders have, perhaps, reached the limit of lightness and safety in the matter of spars and rigging, in which they have astonished the world, but it is to be found out if they have reached these limitations in the matter of hull construction.

The Columbia is a marvel of strength. Years hence, with necessary care, she will be as good as she is today, but it rests with her builders to so improve upon that construction that these will be safety under the great strain the modern racing cutter is subjected to. It will also be interesting to see if, with greater area of canvas than has yet been seen in the cup defenders, it can be made to stand and perform the service that is required. The proposition is an interesting one, and the yachting world will watch the outcome with much concern.

With a new boat started in a short time and pushed to completion with all the available facilities of the Bristol builders, and the Columbia early in commission as the trial boat, yachtsmen need not fear for the result of the next international match. Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II will be fast, a boat difficult to beat, perhaps; but the defending vessels have always been just a little better, and there is no reason why this condition should not be the same in the future as it has been in the past, at least for some time to come.

There will be but little trouble to place the Columbia in commission when the time arrives to do so. She is at City Island, and has been hauled out of the water and protected from the weather now almost a year. Mr. Iselin had a house built on his property at New Rochelle at the time she was dismantled, and everything pertaining to her except the larger spars were sent there, properly labelled and safely stored. When they are wanted they will be found without trouble.

TABLETS FOUND IN MICHIGAN

[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

Tablets engraved with strange hieroglyphics, sarcophagi containing what appear to be burned human remains, and flint spear heads have been dug from a mound north of the village of Wyman, Mich. The strangest of these discoveries is one tablet which has on it characters that are not unlike Arabian or Egyptian hieroglyphics. This tablet is believed by discoverers to contain the Ten Commandments, but doubtless the scientist will find that its inscription is something quite far removed from the Mosaic law.

That the curiosities were not "planted" by some jester is proved by the fact that they were found beneath some giant trees, the roots of which had grown around them. Some time ago S. H. Scotford, a painter, disinterred some pottery, weapons and ornaments from mounds south of the village, but people were sceptical concerning his discovery. Recent search has proved that what he found belonged to the relics of some long-lost civilization or to some prehistoric people.

The sarcophagi, or funeral urns, are a foot and a half high, two feet long and eight inches broad. The lids are firmly cemented, being ornamented with a lion or panther, with the drawing Egyptian in its character. Inside the sarcophagi are found ashes and charred bones.

The relics are attracting attention from archaeologists, and the stone tablet will be sent to an expert in hieroglyphics. Near Crystal Lake, several miles from Wyman, similar relics were found in a mound. Hiram J. Rich, a farmer near Wyman, has the largest collection of the valuable remains of the mound builders.

Glenwood Ranges.

Handsome, convenient, bakes to perfection.

THAT'S THE WHOLE STORY OF THE

GLENWOOD.

Is there any real good reason why you should not have one?

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222 THAMES STREET.

Rummage Sale!

A SALE OF

Second Hand Articles,

Called a Rummage Sale, will be held at

Y. M. C. A. Building,

41 Mary Street,

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Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,
Saturday and Monday,

Oct. 16, 17, 18, 19 and 22.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

BUILDING FUND.

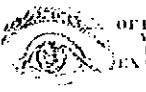
ARTICLES SUCH AS

Furniture, Furnishings, Hangings, Pictures, Books, Men's and Women's Clothing of all kinds, Jewelry, Bric-a-Brac, China, Crockery, Toys and Household Utensils

Will be on sale below auction prices.

9 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

ENTRANCE FREE.



Hear and See!

SCIENTIFIC AUTHORITIES assert that spectacles can only be properly adapted to the eyes by one who is skilled and advanced in ophthalmic and refractive science. He must be familiar with the structure of the eye and the laws of natural vision, must know the nature of light and the changes that take place when it passes through different glasses. He must know how to apply every scientific test so as to prescribe glasses intelligently and accurately.

REMEMBER THESE FACTS WHEN YOU THINK OF HAVING YOUR EYES EXAMINED

I offer you over twenty years' experience and give you a scientific examination free.

MUELLER, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN, 166 BELLEVUE AVENUE

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

Newport Council
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBIA.

[illegible]

Typhoid Fever.

Avoid Typhoid Fever by drinking our

Pure Distilled WATER.

[illegible]

No case of Typhoid Fever has occurred where this water has been used.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
[illegible]
[illegible] THAMES STREET, [illegible] STREET.

Received this week.

50 Boys' Reefers, all wool, flannel lining and warranted not to fade, all sizes, at $2.25 each.

A new lot of U. S. Army Blue Flannel Shirts, double breasted, a genuine bargain at $1.25 each

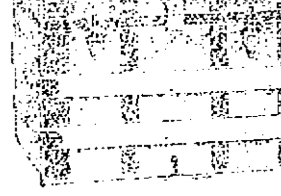
All-Wool, Double-Breasted Blue Flannel Shirts, double stitching, fast color, at $1.50 each.

Extra Heavy, Double Twill Blue Flannel Shirts, double breasted, never before sold for less than $2.75; our price, $2.25 each.

Lewis

Regularity is the keynote of success in a watch or clock; if it doesn't keep time, you might as well sell it for old metal. Every timepiece which leaves this establishment is guaranteed for one year, and there will be no question about our keeping it in good repair; that's our business.

GLAZIER, THE JEWELER, 96 Spring Street.



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Saddle, Harness and Trunk Makers, Horse and Stable Supplies.

REPAIRING.

256 & 258 Thames Street.
TELEPHONE.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

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JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE

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Foot Ball Goods.

Regulation Foot Balls.
Foot Ball Pants.
Foot Ball Jackets.
Nose Masks.
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Agents for A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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LANDERS & PECKHAM,

142 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 139-5.

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Evening Class in Business Writing

[illegible] 7 P. M. [illegible] at 8. [illegible] only $5. Both sexes. [illegible] Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7 to 8 P. M., and daily, 2 to 4.

A. M. STEED, M. Accts.,
4 Washington Square.
Residence, 14 Everett Street.

MISS OPITZ,

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Instructress in Piano and German.

Pupils taught the Piano in the German language if desired. Children's Classes formed. Address [illegible] Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR.

Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

Mr. Irving P. Irons,

TEACHER OF SINGING,

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AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Opera House.

Every evening at 8. Every afternoon, except Monday, at 2.

Corse Payton's BIG STOCK CO.

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Ready Today.

The Newport Journal is seven-column quarto paper the same as the Daily News, and contains each week the best of the matter, local and general, which the Daily has had the previous six days, in the original form, making it a most excellent paper to send to an absent friend or to keep for reference. This week's issue, ready for mailing today, will contain as its leading features:

Republican and Democratic Campaign Parades.

The Methodist Church Centennial.

The Typhoid Fever Epidemic.

The Newport Artillery's Field Day.

Torpedo Boats Dahlgren and Craven in Collision.

The Inspection of the New City Hall.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenge for the America's Cup.

Single copies, in wrappers, 5 cents, or will be sent to any address in the United States at the rate of $2 a year.

Daily News Office, 207 Thames St.

NOW IS THE TIME TO LOOK AND SEE IF YOUR PATH DOESN'T NEED SOME OF

Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel

Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places before the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. address Box 153.

CODDINGTON SAVINGS BANK.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF [illegible] PER CENT PER ANNUM WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1900.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE,
Treasurer.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 13, 1900.

FERNS AND PALMS.

I have just received a fresh supply of Boston sword Ferns, large and small, Palms, all kinds, and Rubber Plants, "Jadoo Fibre" and Planters to make Ferns grow.

Lamp Chimneys, all kinds and sizes, [illegible] Pratt's and Standard's Poultry Food.

Ground Oyster Shells and Grit.

All kinds of Bulbs, consisting of Tulips, Hyacinths, Jonquils, Freesia, Crocus, Easter Lilies, Chinese Lilies and the Potting Soil to grow them in.

Flower Pots, all sizes, and Jardinieres.

Baskets, all kinds and sizes.

Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Harry L. DeBlois, 50 Broadway.

GOOD FOR GERMANY.

England's Acquisition of the Boer Republics.

Emperor's Remark Disposes of European Intervention.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Oct. 20.—"I believe," said Emperor William recently, "that it is to Germany's advantage for England to have the Boer republics." The complete accuracy of this important quotation, which gained strength from the fact that it was not said with any idea of repetition or for the sake of mollifying some British diplomats, is reliably vouched for. The remark was made in the course of a conversation between the emperor and one of the leading Germans, whose advice in matters of commercial policy His Majesty greatly relies upon, and who, by the way, is not a lover of Great Britain and her works.

Through a recent visit of this individual to England, the Associated Press secured knowledge of what may be fairly described as the emperor's candid opinion of the South African matter. For several days the English and Continental papers have contained hints and even assertions that Russia, France and Germany are contemplating joint action, with the idea of coercing Great Britain into granting at least a degree of independence to the Boers. Several correspondents have adduced the most circumstantial details to prove the existence of this undercurrent of projected diplomacy between the powers mentioned, and while the English public has grown inured to intervention rumors, this latest revival has secured no small degree of credence and has even affected the markets. Whether Russia or France ever contemplated such action is not known, but the circumstances under which Emperor William spoke effectually and definitely disposed of all possibility of a European intervention, for it is acknowledged on all sides that Russia and France would not act without Germany. There is even further significance in His Majesty's pronouncement, for since he made the statement referred to his interviewer has conferred with the Boer delegates. This occurred only a few days ago, and it can be inferred that Dr. Leyds, diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, was informed that it would be hopeless to expect any aid from Emperor William towards the intervention campaign planned to synchronize with Mr. Kruger's arrival in Europe.

The British foreign office professes ignorance of any secret intentions on the part of the Continental powers in regard to a settlement of the trouble in South Africa, and indeed, appears genuinely to disbelieve the possibility of any such thing happening. How it would meet such an eventuality, however, can be judged from an expression used by an official who is regarded as being more in Lord Salisbury's confidence than any other man, and who said to a representative of the Associated Press: "What! Interference mooted again? Why, we would fight all Europe first."

To what extent Great Britain may be indebted to Emperor William for rendering such a serious alternative unnecessary can only be surmised; but it is not doubted here that anti-British feeling among the people of France and Russia daily gains virulency, and that it is not likely to be decreased by the presence of ex-President Kruger in Europe. The Associated Press further learns that His Majesty's conviction that it would be to Germany's advantage to have the British control the Boer republics sprung, apparently, not from any idea of gaining counter concessions or from a general policy of friendship, but from a distinct idea that Germany's commerce would be immensely benefited thereby, and that the adjacent German territory would be improved, because he implicitly believes that the German manufacturers and German shipping interests can cut the ground from under their British rivals even in the latter's own territory.

The elections are over and Parliament is prorogued for a month, so the condition of affairs in Ireland is engrossing the attention of the leading Englishmen. The gravity of the Irish situation has been pointed out in these despatches, but only now is England waking up to a realization of the fact that the next few years promise to be among the most stormy which have ever marked the history of Ireland. Michael Davitt has prepared and circulated for the signatures of Nationalists an address to former President Kruger, expressing admiration and sympathy for the latter, and referring to England as an "oppressor," and to the war as "wicked and dishonest," and saying:

"Seldom in history has such a noble stand been made for political liberty by a small band of free men against an overwhelming horde of mercenaries in the pay of those who coveted their land and gold and hated their independence. The names of the mountains and plains of your republic will take a place in history beside Marathon, Sempach and Bunker Hill as incentives in the striving for human liberty."

Commenting on this, the Dublin Independent, which represents the Healy section, suggests that the freedom of Dublin be conferred on ex-President Kruger. Referring to these utterances, even the Liberal Chronicle admits that it is quite impossible for any alliance to exist between the Liberal and Nationalist parties.

In the meantime the bitterness of the Conservative fight over Rt. Hon. Horace Curzon Plunkett, one of the most important government officials in Ireland, who ran for the South division of Dublin county in the Conservative interest and was defeated by the Nationalists, owing, it is alleged, to Mr. Curzon's friendship for a Catholic woman of Dublin, and the Nationalist split between the followers of Messrs. Healy and O'Brien continue, resulting in unending correspondence, and all signs portend, as the Times and other papers ruefully admit, a period of unexampled unrest in Ireland.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Senator Wetmore is expected this evening.

—Dr. Powell has returned from his autumn vacation.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arnold R. Manchester are visiting in Brooklyn.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raoul Duval sailed for Europe today.

—Miss Livingston of New York is guest of Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

—Mr. George S. Slocum is back from an extended visit to New York state.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman have gone to Boston for a few days.

—Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. Benjamin and Miss La Farge went to New York today.

—Mrs. Barrymore of New York is here to visit her daughter, Mrs. A. M. Coats.

—The Misses Bight are visiting their sister, Mrs. W. P. Thompson, in New York.

—Mr. Schuyler Hamilton of New York is guest of Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Mason.

—Mrs. J. P. Kernochan gave a dinner last night in honor of her guest, Mrs. Ronalds.

—William L. Hole has rented his furnished cottage on Narragansett avenue to H. Reave Brayton, U. S. N.

—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet started today for the Virginia Hot Springs.

—Mr. J. B. Grosvenor, Mr. J. R. Caswell, Mr. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., and Mr. Lispenard Stewart have returned from New York.

—Mr. J. M. Forbes, Mr. E. C. Post, Miss Gwendolin King, Mr. Milton S. Barger and Mrs. Burke-Roche are among the late arrivals from New York.

—Mrs. John Nicholas Brown and her son have returned from a long visit to "Biltmore," N. C. She accompanied her sister, Mrs. George Vanderbilt, to New York.

—In connection with the women's golf tournament on the Baltusrol Club links at Short Hills, N. J., yesterday Miss Maude K. Wetmore of this city, with Miss Marian Oliver, won the prizes offered to the pair making the best score in a Scotch foursome match. Sixteen pairs started and the score of the winners was 97, the next best being 101.

—Sunday and Monday, October 21 and 22, are appointed in the Protestant Episcopal churches in the United States and England as days of prayer for Sunday schools. The services at Trinity Church tomorrow will have special reference to this topic and special services will be held at 8 o'clock in the evening in Kay Chapel.

—A. O'D. Taylor has sold for William H. Schmidt and Catherine Augusta Smith, to Howard G. Peckham, four acres and two rods of land on Paradise avenue, Middletown, bounded northerly on land of William F. Peckham, deceased; easterly by other land of grantors, southerly by land of William F. Peckham, and westerly by Paradise road, formerly called the Swamp road; also one and one-fourth acres adjoining and lying to the east of the previous lot, with the residence and all the other building being in all more than five and a quarter acres.

THE PASSING OF ANIMALS.

The modern conquest of the earth is everywhere marked by the extinction of grand old types of animal life from man downward. A new work by Mr. W. L. Sclater mentions two large mammals that have become extinct in South Africa in recent times, and several others that are surely passing. The last Blaauwbok was killed in 1799. It is now known from five complete mounted specimens and several pairs of horns that have been preserved in museums. The quagga is believed to have survived in the Orange Colony until as late as 1878, its frequent confounding with Burchell's zebra making information uncertain. It is thought that the white rhinoceros may still have a few representatives in Zululand, although not less than six were reported killed as recently as 1894. Of the white-tailed gnu and the blesbok there were not long ago a few herds preserved in the Orange colony and the Transvaal, and naturalists feel much anxiety concerning the effect of the war upon these animals.

LUMBER BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH.

Mills at all Florida ports are running on full time, and report both domestic and foreign demand for lumber as steadily improving. At Mobile and Pensacola the volume of business in lumber and timber, while not as great as is usual at this season, is steadily growing, and it is stated that in early November a material revival in the demand is expected to take place. Mills at all the Gulf ports are flooded with orders, and it is fair to presume that more than an average trade will be done during late November and December. The cypress industry of Louisiana never was in better condition, and every mill in the Southern Cypress Company has been crowded with orders during the past three months. The hard wood trade [illegible]. The work of forest development is being vigorously pushed and the demand for the various commercial woods is [illegible]. The yellow pine trade has [illegible] of good proportions, and the demand from all sections of the state is brisk, while outlying states are sending in orders [illegible] very freely. Manufacturers and shippers in southeastern Georgia are complaining of the scarcity of cars, and while the sugar crop of Louisiana is being moved shippers of lumber will have difficulty.

One of the most interesting developments in Southern textiles recently has been the beginning of the construction at Clearwater, S. C., of a plant for bleaching and printing cotton goods. This, owned by Georgia parties, represents an investment of $[illegible], and will have a capacity for bleaching work of [illegible] yards and for printing [illegible] yards. The Norfolk (Va.) Silk Company has ordered [illegible] looms, the Eufaula (Ala.) cotton mills will erect a new power house for two 250-horse-power boilers, the Standard cotton mills of Cedartown, Ga., will increase their carding machines by 20 per cent, and the Middle Georgia cotton mills at Eatonton, Ga., have awarded a contract for a building to accommodate 5,000 spindles and 125 looms.

BARRACKS FOR RECEIVING SHIPS.

Ancient Hulks of Condemned Vessels Anything but Ideal Places of Residence.

[New York Times.]

At each of the naval stations it is customary to maintain departments of supply of seamen for transfer to ships needing new men to take the places of others discharged or invalided. In almost every instance these waiting men are, as they have been for years, quartered on ships, and there seems no exception to the rule that the receiving ship is an old wooden hulk, no longer fitted up with the equipment that the seaman finds in vessels not obsolete, while it is also a fact that probably will not be disputed, that most of these condemned vessels, converted into temporary sailors' boarding houses, have by age, decay and repeated voyages in climates in which they were exposed to unsanitary conditions become anything but ideal places of residence.

The receiving ships are not to be confounded with training ships, all of which are less obsolete than the more ancient hulks placed on receiving duty, and some of which are unexceptionable in respect of equipment. They are "kept up" to active service conditions, subjected to frequent and thorough sanitary inspection, and their health bills do not invite suspicion or provoke concern about the comfort or safety of the men and boys who cruise in them. Among the receiving ships are such ancients as the Franklin, Independence, Vermont and Wabash—veterans of many years ago. The training ships, on the other hand include the Buffalo, Dixie and Topeka, all modern war vessels, and such modernized vessels as the Hartford and Lancaster.

Rear Admiral Crowninshield made a trip abroad, soon after the close of the war with Spain, to look into the manner of caring for seamen whom we bestow on board receiving ships, and he made an interesting and valuable report favoring the adoption of the custom he found to be prevalent, of substituting barracks for receiving ships. For reasons that appeared to be sufficient to Congress, economy being one of them, the recommendation passed almost unheeded. The next Congress will be asked to consider the matter anew, and it may be very helpful to the members of the naval committees and the two houses to find the project earnestly and reasonably advocated by Rear Admiral Van Reypen, surgeon general of the navy. This officer, whose administration of his bureau won great credit for the medical branch of the navy during the war with Spain, points out, in his annual report, that the receiving ships have long failed to meet requirements, and that where barracks had to be supplied to meet deficient accommodations only good has resulted, including increased cleanliness of person and clothing, the removal of many sources of contamination, and the improved morale and health of the personnel.

If the advice of the surgeon general is followed many old wooden ships will go out of commission, dangers arising from greatly crowded conditions in wooden structures undergoing decay will be avoided, better ventilation in sleeping and living rooms will be secured, and better health and efficiency will be assured just where the enlisted men begin their naval life. The feeling of sentimentality that will persist, after such a reform as this, in immuring seamen for transfer in rotting and unsanitary hulks with famous names can easily be overcome and soon outlived.

MRS. POTTER PALMER'S PLANS FOR NEW YORK.

[New York World.]

Letters received in New York from Mrs. Potter Palmer, whose social success in Paris has been very gratifying to friends, announce that she will make her home in New York next winter and will give a series of social entertainments which promise to be the most notable she has ever attempted.

Mrs. Palmer writes that she has leased "Beaulieu," W. W. Astor's villa at Newport, where she passed the summer two years ago. She is already planning for a series of big summer entertainments.

Mrs. Palmer is negotiating for a winter house in Fifth avenue. She wants one already furnished, as she does not care to bring any furniture from Chicago. While Charles T. Yerkes was in Paris she tried to obtain his house, but Mr. Yerkes was not ready to give her an answer until he returned to New York. Mrs. Palmer also tried to rent the house which Howard Gould has taken for the season.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Bristol Institution for Savings last evening initial steps were taken toward consolidating with the Industrial Trust Company of Providence. The trustees were all present but two, and there was a small minority opposed to the proposed deal. A committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Industrial Trust Company toward examining the books of the institution preliminary to hearing the offer of the Industrial Trust Company. The Bristol Institution for Savings was founded in 1841, and at present there are deposits aggregating $800,000 and a surplus of between $40,000 and $50,000. This latter, it is understood, will be divided between the depositors on the basis of 4½ per cent on deposits. The Bristol Institution for Savings is the third bank in Bristol to take steps toward consolidation, the other two being the First National and the National Eagle.

The report that the International Power Company has been contemplating a removal of its works to Trenton, N. J., where it is said the company operates a larger plant, could not be confirmed yesterday when officers of the company were questioned. It is understood, however, that the company has in view the possibility of combining all its large plants at a central point, where taxes are less and workingmen more numerous and less costly. The International Power Company operates two large plants in Providence, employing, it is said, upward of 1,000 men. One of the plants is the Rhode Island Locomotive Works on Promenade street and the other the Corliss Engine Works off Charles street.

Some weeks ago the cottage at Narragansett Pier occupied by William T. Carter, one of the summer colony on Ocean road, was robbed of a quantity of valuable silverware, and while no positive clue was obtained of the burglars it was suspected that an inmate of the family was the culprit, who escaped. The next morning several pieces of the stolen property were discovered in a nearby hedge, and Thursday while a gang of men were employed in threshing on the adjoining farm of C. H. Chappell the remainder of the lost silver was found in a oat rick that the men were getting.

THERE are men who never send a telegram without economizing so closely on the words that it is really unintelligible. There are women who never buy coffee without economizing so closely on the price that it is really unappetizing, unstimulating, and unsatisfying. Is this true economy? Read the answer in a single trial pound of the finest grown coffee in the world—Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand. Worth a dollar a pound if you like coffee.

In 1-lb. and 2-lb. Tin Cans (air tight).

Other high grades in richly-colored parchment bags (moisture proof).

"CONSENT" AS VIEWED IN THE SOUTH.

[Memphis Scimitar.]

The white people of the Southern states where the negroes constitute a large proportion of the population are determined to nullify the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States so far as they can. White people of the South are going to rule, without regard to numbers or federal laws. They are of the superior race, the only race that is fit to control the government of the country, whether it be the United States, the Philippines, the West Indies or Africa itself. Then why not be honest about it? Why twist and squirm and palaver about "constitutionality" or "consent of the governed" when the dominant race is going ahead everywhere and asserting its supremacy? The South would have nothing to conceal in this connection, even if concealment were possible.

A GUN THAT USES NO POWDER.

The centrifugal gun, which uses no explosive whatever, is the result of many years of experiment by an experienced British engineer, Mr. James Judge. A disc at the base of the gun is rotated rapidly by a small electric motor, and the shots are thrown by centrifugal force from the circumference of the disc at any rate up to 3,000 per minute, and with a muzzle velocity of about 2,000 feet per second. There is no noise, and no recoil.

As at present designed the gun is five feet high and weighs about 600 pounds, and is operated by two men, protected by a light shield. Though intended especially for service on electrically equipped warships, it may be adapted for field purposes by mounting on a light carriage, with the addition of an oil engine and a dynamo for generating electric current. In addition to obvious advantages, the weapon has unlimited vertical range and will fire round a complete circle.

DRUGGISTS.

Blackberry Cordial.

This cordial is highly recommended as an efficient and pleasant astringent remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints and diseases of like character. Blackberry Root and Catechu are both well known; these in combination with Wine and Compound Elixir of Pepsin form an exceedingly active remedy.

JAMES T. WRIGHT, Washington Sq.

USE
DOWNING'S RUM AND QUININE,
For the Hair.

An elegant toilet preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair—rendering it soft and glossy, curing all diseases of the scalp, free from all irritating matter; it softens the hair when hard or dry; acting upon the roots, keeps the scalp in a healthy condition.

Downing Bros., Pharmacists,
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Cydonine

Is unequalled to prevent or cure sunburn and to use after shaving. It contains no oil and renders the complexion smooth and clear.

PREPARED BY
GEO. A. WOOD,
156 BROADWAY.

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.
[illegible] THAMES STREET.

Armsted Hurley.
When in need of Painting Papering or Glazing
Call at Corner Bridge and Cross Streets.
New simple books of wall paper just received with newest styles in paper.

Stoddard & Glading,
COTTAGE ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
Plans for interior and exterior alterations.
Wood mantels of all descriptions.
Hardwood floors laid and waxed.
Sole agents for Berger's Classified Metal Ceilings
SHOP, REAR 11 POPLAR STREET.

THE TRADES.

Morgan Brothers,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
ALL KINDS OF MASON WORK, BRICK-LAYING, PLASTERING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE AND LOWEST PRICES.
6 Dean avenue.

C. A. HILCKEN,
Bookbinder.
ALL KINDS OF BINDINGS DONE PROMPTLY AT REASONABLE PRICES.
178 Thames Street, Corner Mary.

F. A. ALLAN, JR.,
Contractor and Builder.
Residence and Shop, 15 Gibbs Ave.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

MICHAEL KIRBY,
Contractor and Builder,
Corner Homer and Garfield Streets.
ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS.
GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

M. A. McCORMICK,
Carpenter & Builder.
ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Office and Residence, 309 Spring St.
Telephone.

Smith Bosworth & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.
WEST BROADWAY.

LINCOLN HAMMETT & CO.
32 MILL STREET.
General House Fitters
Plumbing and Electric Work
Yacht Plumbing a Specialty.

U. C. NASON,
Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work,
Tin Roofing and General Jobbing
promptly attended to.
12 WEST BROADWAY.

FLAG STONE.
J. B. COTTRELL,
Warner St.,
Opp. Island Cemetery.
Stone Posts, Coping and Flag Stone.
OF ANY VARIETY.

TAYLOR & HOWARD.
House Painters and Decorators,
11 WEAVER AVENUE.

P. J. MURPHY,
Practical Plumber,
OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS
161 & 165 SPRING ST.

GODDARD & BARLOW.
PRACTICAL
Tinsmiths and Metal Workers.
Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.
REAR 132 THAMES STREET.

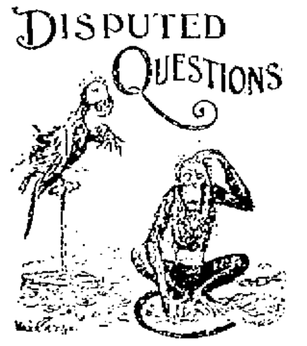
W. H. COFFIN,
Carpenter and Builder,
Langley's Wharf, Opp. Postoffice.
RESIDENCE 23 BROADWAY.
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DOMINION LINE
Fast Twin-Screw Service.
PALATIAL STEAMERS
Modern, Safe, Fast, Average Voyage under 7 Days.
Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool
Sailing from B. & M. R.R. Docks as follows:
COMMONWEALTH, 13,000 tons, Nov. 14 and Dec. 12.
NEW ENGLAND, 11,600 tons, Nov. 7 and Dec. 5.
Saloon Passage $60 and upwards; 2d cabin $37.50; 3d class low rates. For passage, plans and information apply to the company's office, 77 State St., Boston, Mass., or J. E. Greene, M. S. Holm, 198 Thames St. & Dennison, 147 Thames St. Newport.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,
—FROM—
Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,
Every Wednesday and Saturday,
At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.
Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.
Mark goods WINSOR LINE.
For rates and other information apply to
GEO. E. WOODWARD, Agt. N.Y., N.H. & H.R.R
or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent,
Derrick Wharf, Fall River.
E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.
H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

COAL AND WOOD.



Between the Miner and the Coal Baron
May soon be settled, but will the present strike raise the price of Coal? Better be on the safe side, and buy for the winter at the present prices.

There is a plenty of good, well screened Pittston and Lehigh Coal now in our yards, that you can fill your cellar with at a reasonable price, if you order now.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Complete assortment of family
COAL
Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre, Old Co's Lehigh, etc.
Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine WOOD.

Pinniger & Manchester
341 Thames Street, Perry Mill Wharf.

PROVISIONS.

SOMETHING SAVORY FOR DINNER

The smell of good meat a-cooking to a hungry man is like incense in the nostrils of the devotee. We just sell good meat. To secure that culinary perfection, then, order your rib roasts, joints of mutton, legs of lamb, steaks, chops, all the delicacies in the meat and poultry line—at Norbury's, and be content. Nowhere in the city can you get better satisfaction as to quality, quantity and price. For example, Pork to Roast, 11c. per pound.

LEVI NORBURY.
Cor. Thames & Marlboro Streets.

The Celebrated
Sweet Briar Hams
FOR OUR
Philadelphia and New York Trade.
F. B. Coggeshall,
2 Washington Square.
Telephone 240

MICHAEL'S
Pate de foie Gras
In tins and terrines. All sizes.
Pates au Naturel,
Pates en Croute,
Mauviettes, Financiere
Caille, etc.
—AT—
Sea Side Market.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
CHOICE
Meats,
Vegetables,
Poultry.
106 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.
From Foot of Market Square, Newport.
OCTOBER 1, 1900.
Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail,
Will run as follows:
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.
Subject to change without notice.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.
ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1
LEAVE NEWPORT FOR
Providence
Week days 8 A. M. Sundays 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, 4 P. M. Sundays, 10:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Excursion Ticket 50c.
(Sundays only, 60c.)
Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.
B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.
Leave Everett Street—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15, 12:15 A. M. 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15 P. M.
Leave Fall River—**6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45, 12:45 A. M. 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.
More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.
Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.
R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

For Block Island,
Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.
"The Wickford Route." June 17, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	7:52	10:00	1:20	4:10	†7:35		*11:15
Prov. ar.	8:50	11:50	3:15	5:50	9:50		
Boston, ar.	10:18	1:18	4:30	7:00	11:00		
New York, ar.	1:52	4:30	6:55	11:00	B		
	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	A

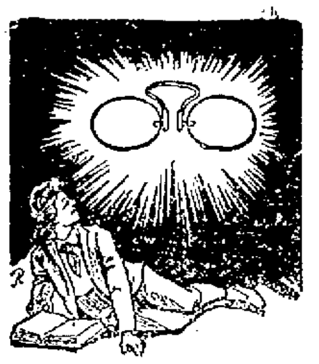
LEAVE	Night	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
New York,	*12:02		5:00	10:02	1:02	†1:32	5:0
Boston.	12:50	6:12	10:00	1:02	3:50		7:00
Providence,	1:25	8:42	11:14	2:10	4:15		8:22
Newport, ar.	6:35	9:10	1:50	4:50	6:40	6:55	10:51
—	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M

†Saturday only until September 1.
*Daily.
B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:50 A. M.; Washington, 11:30 A. M.
**Through train between Wickford Junction Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.
C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room,
BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,
26 Mill Street.
A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.
GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

OPTICIANS.



Save Your Eyes.

The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The student or business man and those who work at close work often ignore the pains which tell of the need of glasses. I can tell you in five minutes whether you need glasses or not and my careful examination does enable me to fit your eyes perfectly.

L. N. VAUGHAN,
88 Broadway.

THE EYE.

The eye is a photographer's camera in miniature. It has a lense, a focusing apparatus and a sensitive screen. If it is in perfect adjustment it gets a perfect picture. Vision is clear and distinct. If it is out of adjustment everything is blurred. It is necessary to make a constant effort in order to see at all. The strain upon the focusing power is too great. Pain in the eyes, impaired vision and headaches are the results. It is our business to put these eyes in adjustment and bring them to a perfect focus. We have all the appliances necessary for doing this work accurately.

EXAMINATIONS FREE.

H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians.
181 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.
ESTABLISHED 1867.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a woman to go out to work by the day. Call or address Mrs. Picarsa, 17 DeBlois street.

WANTED—Situation as caretaker by married man; best of city references. No children. Address Box 12, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Painters at new barracks, Coasters' Harbor Island. Frank Petit, superintendent.

WANTED—Good, plain cook; reference required. Call at 152 Mill street, between 1 and 3 o'clock or after 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—Girl who understands sewing and assist with light housework. Apply at 7 Narragansett avenue.

WANTED—Three young men having $100 capital for positions where energy and brains will tell. Address P. O. Box 153, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—First-class cook. Apply 86 Rhode Island avenue.

WANTED—Active man for temporary local position (several weeks). Salary $3 per day. Address Globe Co., 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets, Phila., Penn.

WANTED—A man, with a few hundred dollars, in the manufacturing of building material controlled by patent. Lasting man. Can clear five thousand dollars a year; but much capital required, and no experience. For full particulars address Box 17, Daily News Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Fancy hairpin. Reward if left at Box 18, Daily News Office.

LOST—An uncut emerald, with pear-shaped pearl pendant. Liberal reward. No questions asked. Return to 152 Bellevue avenue.

LOST—In First Methodist Episcopal Church, or between there and Mann avenue, blue crystal clover-leaf brooch, with pearl centre. Finder kindly leave at 69 Broadway.

FOUND—Oct. 17, off Ragged Point, a rowboat which owner may have upon paying charges. H. S. Sprague, 9 Madison court.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished house. Inquire afternoons or evenings, at the residence of Mrs. Warren Randolph, 454 Broadway.

TO RENT—A farm of about 50 acres, in Middletown or Portsmouth. Apply to T. Manchester, 66 John street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with all modern improvements and use of bath. Address Box 24, Daily News Office.

TO LET—A cottage on Killarn Court with modern conveniences; price $12 per month. F. S. & S. P. Barker.

TO LET—Upper tenement at 31 Annandale road, containing six rooms. Rent $11.50 per month. Apply at 32 Weaver Avenue.

TO LET—Upper part of house at 11 Central court. Modern Improvements. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—Two rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping; or small tenement. Box L, Daily News Office.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET.

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD, Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private Beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

$1 BROWNIE CAMERAS. $1

The Brownie army is still advancing. Why not get a Brownie and join the ranks!

Complete assortment of Kodaks, Films, Plates and general photographic goods.

Electric novelties and goods a specialty.

GEO. H. CHASE Over 201 Thames Street.

PORTRAITS

from miniature to life size finished in a variety of styles. Copying. Interior or Exterior Views of any kind. Sittings by appointment.

THE "REMBRANDT" STUDIO,
202 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 121-2.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 295 Spring street. Telephone 375-4.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse,

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

FEET TREATED and MASSAGED.

Hair, Moles and Warts Removed. Painless. DR. E. C. HOLLOWAY. Office, 79 Spring street. Orders may be left at Seabury's Shoe Store.

MRS. A. SMITH,

LADIES' DOCTOR. CONFINEMENT CASES A SPECIALTY.

May be seen at her residence any time after 2 P. M., 11 Dean avenue.

Poor Printing

Is an eyesore to all who come in contact with it.

Good Printing

On good paper, on the other hand, gives pleasure wherever it goes.

WHICH

kind do you wish to send out to represent you?

Experienced workmen at

THE DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE

And good work is the result.

The Daily News Job Office

Has every facility for doing any kind of

Commercial or Pamphlet Printing,

At short notice and at a reasonable price. Estimates given.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, [illegible] for furnishing [illegible] at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., a quantity of [illegible]. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I. A. S. KENNY, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 10-15-00.

"A PETTICOAT CAMPAIGN."

Difficult and Delicate Duties of Women as Political Emissaries.

[E. B. B., in New York Post.]

Political managers generally say that the present is more of a "petticoat campaign" than any of its predecessors, and nowhere is this clearer than in New York city and state. As this commonwealth is always more or less pivotal in Presidential years, woman's share in the result at large can hardly be overestimated, especially when it is considered that to her is confided the difficult and delicate task of canvassing the slums and foreign quarters. It is conceded that the work is done far more tactfully and successfully than it was before her advent. Only in four far Western states—Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah—whose constitutions permit her to vote for all officers, is she a more significant political factor.

In this city, in 1896, the Republican women directed their efforts to Tammany's own stamping ground, the districts below Fourteenth street on the East Side, with such success, measured by their party's gains, that this year the state and county chairmen on both sides have sent out more feminine emissaries than ever before. Early in this campaign the state committee apportioned the lower part of the city among the members of the West End Women's Republican Club, who wax busier every day until the immediate approach of the election, and are not to be outdone by their husbands, fathers and brothers. Their districts once assigned, with plenty of "literature" on hand, they pursue their own methods. Mrs. Clarence Burns and Miss Helen Varick Boswell first laid out the work.

Visits are made to the Russian, Polish and Jewish quarters, to Little Italy, Little Syria, and other foreign settlements. The number of men old enough to vote and the number of the unnaturalized are learned. The women of the Republican Club get this information from their foreign sisters rather than from the men themselves, who are less approachable. But sometimes a wife does not know her husband's politics, and protests that he would beat her should she ask. The visitor inquires whether he would beat herself if she put the question, and, usually receiving a negative answer, returns at mealtime. If she can gain his confidence will listen to her respectfully, and even seek enlightenment upon questions of the day which it would lower his dignity in his own eyes to ask from another man. "Literature" is left and knotty points explained in subsequent interviews. A daily report is sent to state headquarters, whence agents are dispatched to the addresses of unnaturalized men to urge them to take out their papers, and to facilitate the metamorphosis of the alien into the citizen by explaining the legal formalities that seem so formidable to the ignorant. His naturalization accomplished, it is easy enough to persuade the regenerated foreigner to register and vote—and "to vote right," from his sponsor's view-point.

Meanwhile the feminine campaigner is making herself agreeable to the woman of the treatment. Among other things she explains the doctrines of her party that come nearest home to her auditor. Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, president of the West End Club, says women of the poorer classes are much quicker than the men to grasp the importance of the monetary question, accustomed as they are to handling all the money earned by the family. In the case of a sick baby a doctor may be sent, if the mother agrees, or, at any rate, an ordinary prescription is ordered from some neighboring pharmacy. If want is apparent it is met with temporary relief, and then called to the attention of the authorities. A woman with half-a-dozen small children in need of food or clothing will use all her influence for the first person who alleviates her sufferings, and can usually be counted upon to control her husband's vote as these men are largely ruled by their women. Another way the political missionaries have of ingratiating themselves with poor families is by finding employment for unoccupied members.

Nor do the 300 members in the Women's Republican Club—which is the type of several such bodies in the field—confine their exertions to the tenements, but labor among clerks and factory hands of their own sex, handicapped, however, by the attitude of employers, who fear that the girls might use their organization, even if ostensibly political, to make a united demand for better pay. Quarters which are thoroughly disreputable, besides squalid, the clubwomen will not visit, but hire other women for the purpose. In general, the women do all the tedious preliminary work in the wide area referred to, and the men follow up their efforts after the way has been opened. The object of using the women is twofold: First, to reach the men whose votes are sought through their own women—the most effective means; second, because men are not sympathetic enough as a rule to mingle with these classes to advantage. The task appeals to women because of its charitable aspect, and many undertake it with more charity than politics at heart. Perhaps this is one reason why they succeed so well, often surpassing their own expectations.

The chairman of the Democratic committee of a county not far up the state told the writer he was sure of success, because he had 200 of the prettiest girls in that section organized and working for him. Some are stenographers, others clerks, still others "in society." They canvass all the men they know, give them "literature," and, if their admirers' views are "wrong," try to convert them. They report to headquarters every 24 hours.

The enlistment of woman's influence is encouraged by county, state and national committees of all parties. The most conservative do not disapprove, holding that the women can hardly harm their cause, even if they fail to work much good. This is in the "unfranchised" states, as the suffragists call them. In the "enfranchised" states, on the other hand, where the women vote the situation is different. Not only do they cast their ballots conscientiously and regularly, but, as a natural sequel, they demand a share of the offices. In Colorado it is an unwritten law that they shall have the state superintendency of public instruction and most of the minor educational places. They could probably secure even more by concerted action, as they number within 30,000 of the total of the men voters, and in one Denver election cast 52 per cent of the whole vote.

When a national and a state election coincide, as they do this year, the women incline to vote for the local and state tickets having the most candidates of their sex, and this helps the corresponding national ticket. So party rivalry tends ultimately to secure a fair feminine representation among the office holders. Politics, like religion, is tabooed in the women's clubs, but there is much electioneering "after hours." The party securing a woman recruit demands upon her for at least two votes. If not her husband's, the second vote will be that of her sister or her servant; anyhow, she feels bound to "get one more."

Denver's Civic Federation, a non-partisan organization of women devoted to municipal reform, is composed of Republicans, Democrats and Populists; but it can vote as solidly as Tammany Hall upon occasion, however different its aims. Not long ago these women, almost unaided, overthrew, to the amazement and confusion of the professional politicians, for a time at least, a local oligarchy which they deemed corrupt.

Many Colorado women have developed more or less oratorical ability in response to the requirements of their environment, and the best speakers undertake stumping tours along itineraries assigned from headquarters. Four years ago the Democratic state committee sent a woman spellbinder into a Republican stronghold where the population was largely Mexican. She spent a week discussing sheep-raising with them in their own language, dancing with the men at their "fandangoes," and praising the children in their mothers' hearing. Most of them stood about the polls election day, waiting to be bought, and then to vote as they chose, according to their custom; but whether they received any money or not this time, nearly all voted the one way, reversing their record. Her managers gave the woman the credit for the victory.

The women do not contribute to campaign funds, except indirectly, as when they give the proceeds of entertainments in country schoolhouses, where the program usually consists of speeches, music and an ice cream sociable. Political opponents and those of uncertain politics are admitted free, and efforts are made to turn them from the error of their ways. It is woman's work also to canvass the residence districts before the campaign opens. This is easy enough in the main, but Machiavellian tactics have to be employed when the woman of the house refuses to disclose her party affiliations. Sometimes she is surprised into declaring herself by the canvasser's artful assumption that she belongs to a faction which happens to be obnoxious to her. The canvasser more often carries favor by beginning with household talk, perchance imparting some recipe for a homemade washing powder, and before she goes the statistics sought are readily forthcoming. She classifies her victim as "certain," "doubtful" or "indifferent," with specifications attached, in her report to her principals.

When the registration books are opened the women politicians again become active. The former canvasser, or one of her colleagues, now sees that the formality is complied with by those whom she has ascertained to be of her own way of thinking. Election morning arrives, and a closed carriage with a man outside—and a woman from some political club within—calls for each of the "doubtfuls" and "indifferents," who are driven to the polls, instructed along the way in the mysteries of the Australian ballot, and otherwise exhorted. Not until the booths close do the women rest, and they overlook no man whom they may influence at the last moment. In all the states where women vote the polls are carefully selected for their convenience, and so as to be unobjectionable to them.

Reports from the "enfranchised" states, all of which were afflicted with the silver mania in the last campaign indicate that to women, at least, the imperialist issue is "paramount" this year. They are against the administration on this score because many of them have lost sons or brothers in the Philippines, and the rest suffer with their bereaved sisters. Some scoff at them for introducing "feminine emotionalism," as they call it, into politics, but are powerless to change these convictions. Southern women attend all political meetings, the best seats being reserved for them, but never think of speaking, so conservative are they. Their ideal in general is the reestablishment in its entirety of the "solid South." Women in other parts of the country are divided in their opinions just as men are, and possibly in something like the same proportions. An idea of their organized strength, irrespective of the franchise, may be gained from these figures: The Women's Council has a million and a quarter members; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the General Federation of Women's Clubs half a million between them, and the Women's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the Maccabees and like bodies several millions more. Not all of these societies seek the ballot; some strenuously oppose it, while others are apathetic.

A MUTTON TRAGI-COMEDY.

It came about this way: Weldon, like all sanely constituted men, abominated mutton. So conscious was he of his own utter detestation of the meat of the sheep that he foolishly believed that everybody else held it in the same contemptuous contempt and that when he said to his fiancee in effect, "I like mutton," she should not take him literally.

Nellie Henderson was a soft eyed, trustful little woman, too tender to hate anything—but mutton. That she disliked with a fervor even greater than that of Jack Weldon himself.

However, that remark of Jack's gave her the opportunity which her loving little heart longed for—the opportunity of sacrificing herself on the altar of her husband's tastes.

He should never learn how she abominated that meat. For his dear sake it should be the one chief dish of their married life. Even during their engagement, whenever Jack dined at her mother's house, mutton figured largely on the menu.

Jack observed Nellie's pronounced and growing devotion to mutton with many inward qualms. He had entirely forgotten his own foolish and incautious remark and believed her love for mutton to be a genuine passion.

Mutton as the concomitant of a honeymoon may be even tolerable, but when a man and woman are just slipping back from the pinnacles of the romantic clouds of the just wed it surely must begin to pall.

In the days of the third month of their wedded life Jack and his wife were each secretly endeavoring to excogitate some plausible escape. Pending the discovery of the means, both bravely stuck to their attitude of eternal fondness for the soul sickening dish, and both were dropping away sadly from their former state of health and innocence—innocence because the constant deception made them both feel themselves hypocritical worshipers of false gods.

As saviors of their kind, the Bradleys arrived on the scene and on a two weeks' visit.

"Although we are very fond of mutton, Jack," whispered Mrs. Weldon, "we cannot expect the Bradleys to share our tastes."

"Oh, no, certainly not!" responded Jack. And neither of them had the least suspicion of the other's alacrity in acquiescence, though inwardly both rejoiced.

When Bradley and his wife were alone for a few moments, they remarked on the haggard, worn faces of the young husband and wife.

After dinner the men retired to Weldon's study to smoke a cigar. There was an uneasy silence for a few moments, broken by Bradley.

"As an old friend, I want you to tell me what is the matter."

"Bradley, I am not happy. I am living a life of deceit."

Bradley started and was about to speak when Weldon stopped him.

"No, no! It is not that. The truth is, I am a martyr to my wife's misguided love for mutton. Oh, yes, you may laugh! For me the humor of the situation is long since departed. Until today I have not had an honest, wholesome meal since I married." And then he told the whole sad story.

"Look!" he said, opening the door of a closet and disclosing an array of preserve jars, tinned meats, biscuits and food packages. "How can I ever tell Nell I have been deceiving her? She would never trust me again. I feel like a thief when I smuggle these things into the house, and I feel like a scoundrel when I lock myself in here after dinner to eat them. I must eat to live. That is my only excuse.

"Already I fear Nell suspects me. Once, two months ago, she remarked that I was eating very little mutton, although it was my favorite dish, and there was such a tone of reproach in her voice that I had to tell her that I was always a light eater, and now I leave the table half hungry because I only eat of the other things in proportion to the amount of mutton—ugh!—that I can swallow."

Weldon dived into the cupboard and produced a six by four inch cake of brown, mottled, pasty looking material.

"They call it 'army emergency ration.' The fellows down in Cuba, you know, and places like that use it a good deal. 'Tis hard to get used to it, but it is very nourishing. You can boil it in water and make a kind of jelly of it, or you can eat it as it is. This cake will sustain life for three days. Here, taste it."

The while Weldon unbosomed himself to his friend a tearful scene was being enacted between the ladies. Mrs. Bradley, by dint of questioning, direct and suggestive, managed to drag from Mrs. Weldon her view of the grim monster of unhappiness that haunted the house.

Mrs. Weldon was loyal to her self sacrifice. Her confession was disjointed and not very explanatory, and left Mrs. Bradley with but a confused notion of the whole affair. The women wept freely on each other's neck and understood that Jack Weldon was a brute who forcibly compelled his wife to gorge on mutton to the exclusion of all other food.

Her husband found her in tearful indignation when he retired for the night.

"Charley Bradley, we do not stay one single hour longer under this roof, and before we go you must tell that monster what he is. The idea of his forcing that poor, innocent girl to fill herself with sheep's meat just because he likes it or because he is too mean or too callous to get anything else! Oh, Charley, it is horrible!"—

A threatened display of hysterics was judiciously averted by Mr. Bradley, who gradually broke to her what he had learned of the situation.

A day or two later, at the earnest solicitation of Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Weldon allowed herself to be seen by a doctor recommended by Bradley, who sternly excluded mutton from her diet.

Jack Weldon, who felt a convenient pang of indigestion, was ordered to eat no more of one or two things he never desired to eat—and mutton.—Criterion.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, Wall Street—The stock market opened strong, with American Steel & Wire at 34⅝, Atchison preferred 73½, Burlington 128, Baltimore & Ohio 74, Brooklyn Transit 57¾, Federal Steel 37, Louisville 74⅝, Missouri Pacific 53⅜, New York Central 132½, Northern Pacific 54½, People's Gas 92½, Rock Island 100, Reading first preferred 58⅝, St. Paul 114½, Sugar 121, Southern preferred 50⅞, Southern Pacific 35½, Tennessee Coal & Iron 57½, Tobacco 94½, Union Pacific 61⅝, and Union Pacific preferred 76¾.

10—There was active trading at the opening of the stock market, and prices moved upwards throughout the list. Gains in the Iron and Steel stocks and in the local traction stocks were most marked, but very large blocks of the leading railroad stocks changed hands. The grangers and southwesterns and Western railroads generally were conspicuous.

11—The movement of prices became very much confused through large realizations in some stocks and aggressive strength in others. Where inroads were made on prices they were not large, outside of People's Gas, which lost 1½. Business became less active after a time, but towards 11 o'clock the market became generally strong under the lead of Tobacco, Northern Pacific, Louisville, Pacific Mail and the iron and steel stocks.

Closing—Money on call, nominal, no loans; closing, 3 @ 3½ bid; prime mercantile paper, 5 @ 6 per cent; sterling exchange, easy, at $4.84 @ ¼ for demand, and at $4.81 @ ¼ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.82 @ ½ and $4.85½; commercial bills, $4.80½ @ 1; silver certificates, 64½ @ 65½; bar silver, 64⅛; Mexican dollars, 50½; government bonds, steady; state bonds, inactive; railroad bonds strong. The demand for stocks [illegible] very active and broad into the [illegible] hour, but the offerings so nearly balanced the buying that prices showed very little variation. Manhattan ran off a point on realizing, and the American [illegible] stocks and Federal Steel advanced 2 to 3½. The bank statement showed an unexpectedly large shrinkage of reserves, but speculative sentiment was apparently not affected, and the large buying [illegible] with undiminished confidence [illegible] no yielding of prices. The [illegible] steel group followed the upward [illegible] ment of the leaders. The closing was active and buoyant, at the top level.

Closing—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks shows: Loans, decreased, $10,065,800; deposits, decreased, $15,155,600; circulation, increased, $157,700; legal tenders, decreased, $1,760,202; specie, decreased, $2,065,800; surplus reserve, $2,917,300; decreased, $1,516,225.

	Closing
AM. Car F. Com.	[illegible]
AM. Car F. Pfd.	62
AM. Hoop Com.	[illegible]
AM. Hoop Pfd.	70
AM. Sugar Com.	[illegible]
AM. S. & W. Com.	[illegible]
AM. S. & W. Pfd.	[illegible]
AM. Tob. Com.	[illegible]
AM. Smltg. Com.	[illegible]
AM. Smltg. Pfd.	[illegible]
AM. Tin Plate Com.	[illegible]
AM. Ice Pfd.	62
AM. Linseed Pfd.	[illegible]
AM. Cotton Oil	[illegible]
Anaconda	[illegible]
Atchison Com.	[illegible]
Atchison Pfd.	72
Balto. & O. Com.	[illegible]
Balto. & O. Pfd.	[illegible]
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	[illegible]
Canada South'n.	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio.	[illegible]
Chi. Gt. Westn.	[illegible]
Chi. Bur. & Q.	[illegible]
Chi. Mil. & St.P.	[illegible]
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
Chi. & N'westn.	[illegible]
Col. Fuel & I.	[illegible]
Con. Gas.	[illegible]
Con. Tob. Com.	[illegible]
Con. Tob. Pfd.	[illegible]
Den. & R. G. Pfd.	[illegible]
Fed. Steel, Com.	[illegible]
Fed. Steel Pfd.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Hock Valley Com.	[illegible]
Hock Valley Pfd.	65
Illinois Cen.	[illegible]
Int. Paper Com.	20
Int. Paper Pfd.	[illegible]
Int. Power	[illegible]
Lake E. & W. Com.	[illegible]
Louis. & Nashv.	[illegible]
Manhattan Con.	98
Met. Traction.	[illegible]
Mo. K. & T. Pfd.	[illegible]
Nat. Steel Com.	[illegible]
Nat. Steel Pfd.	87
Nat. Tube Com.	52
Nat. Tube Pfd.	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]
New Jersey Cen.	[illegible]
Norf. & Wsn. Com.	38
Nor. Pac. Com.	[illegible]
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	[illegible]
Ont. & Westn.	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	20
Penn. R. R.	[illegible]
Peo. Gas (Chica.)	[illegible]
Pressed Steel	[illegible]
Pressed Steel Pr.	[illegible]
Reading, Com.	17
Reading 1st Pfd.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	51
Southern Pac.	[illegible]
Southern Ry. Pfd.	57
Southern Ry. Com.	[illegible]
St. L. S. & W. Pfd.	31
Tenn. Coal & I.	70
Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Union Pacific Com.	[illegible]
Union Pac. Pfd.	[illegible]
U. S. Lea. Com.	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]

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AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL GENIUS.

Archbishop Ireland Talks of This Country's Display at the Paris Exposition.

Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., just returned from an extended trip abroad, has given his impressions of America's showing at the Paris exposition. "The results from America's participation in the exposition are summed up," said the archbishop, "in an increased commerce with foreign nations, increased investments of foreign capital in her mines, railroads and industrial enterprises, and last, but certainly not least in value, in the increased esteem in which she will henceforward be held by foreign nations. The wondrous natural resources in which she abounds and her industrial products are known to the world as never before. It is seen and understood now in the world so clearly that they who run may read that there lies between the Atlantic and the Pacific a country of astonishing achievements and of possibilities yet more astonishing.

"A new era has set in for us in our commercial and diplomatic relations. With the opening of the twentieth century America steps into the front rank of nations, and none are there who refuse to her the place she is entitled to. For all this a large award of praise must be allotted to her part in the Paris exposition.

"The part taken by the United States in the Paris exposition reflects great credit upon our people, and compensates, by its important results, a hundred fold for the money and the labor which it has cost. For the first time in her history America has been properly shown in European expositions. In the several American sections of the exposition everything is gathered that was [illegible] to make America known to the world. The agricultural, forestry and mining exhibits [illegible] rich natural resources [illegible] of manufactured articles [illegible] of the industrial achievements of the country's industrial genius, while the educational and fine arts exhibits illustrate, to the surprise and wonderment of strangers, its political and social conditions.

"The success of a country from its participation in an exposition is to be judged from the number of awards allotted by the international juries to its exhibitors, and such is the number of awards allotted to America in the Paris exposition that America cannot but be proud of the part she has taken in the exposition. The total number of awards allotted to America is 2,201, of which 215 are grand prizes, 547 gold medals, 593 silver medals, 501 bronze medals and 318 honorable mentions. The total number of awards to Germany is 2,859; those to Russia, 2,895, and those to Great Britain and Ireland, 2,958."

A BIRTHDAY SURPRISE.

Mr. Cortez A. Easterbrooks was given a surprise party Thursday in honor of his birthday. His children Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. [illegible] of Providence and her husband and Mrs. James Usher and husband and son of East Providence, Mrs. Ellen Barlow of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Fish and Mr. Charles Dring of Fall River and Mr. Jesse S. Fish of Portsmouth were the guests from out of town, who were joined by a few neighbors. All the guests remained over night to witness the parade, Mr. Easterbrooks being an [illegible] veteran. He received a number of valuable presents.

NAVAL NOTES.

Secretary Long has ordered that the court of inquiry proceedings in the case of Captain Wilde of the Oregon be dispensed with, the responsibility for the grounding of the battleship in the gulf of Pechili [illegible]. This action finally disposes of the matter.

Torpedo boat Stockton, recently launched at Richmond, Va., by the Trigg company, was to have another preliminary trial in Hampton roads, and [illegible] after that the final official trial [illegible] was expected to be [illegible].

Battleship Kentucky started today on her long trip to China, which will take about two months. She had been at the New York navy yard for some time making final preparations, and yesterday went to Tompkinsville, preparatory to the start. The gunboats Castine and Annapolis, which also are to go to China, will follow in about two weeks. The Castine, which has been designated to take the place of the Princeton for similar service, is in good condition for a start, but probably will be [illegible] for the large majority of [illegible].

The officers, enlisted men and civilian employees at the Boston navy yard were well pleased yesterday afternoon to learn that Rear Admiral Sampson, commandant, has so far recovered from his recent illness [illegible].

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

A statement prepared by the comptroller of the currency shows that applications have been approved under the act of March 14, 1900, for the organization of [illegible] new national banks, with a total capital of [illegible]. Of this number [illegible] have a capital of less than $50,000 each and [illegible] of $50,000 or more. The largest number of applications to organize national banks came from Iowa, [illegible] Illinois [illegible].

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

REUNION OR OLD FOLKS' DAY.

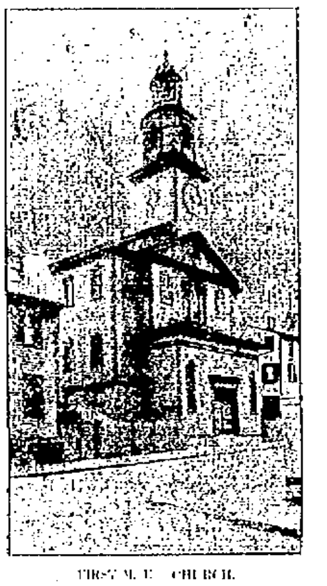
Historical Sketch of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Reception to Former Pastors, with Addresses and Letters of Reminiscence.

Yesterday afternoon at the First Methodist Episcopal Church there was a gathering for the reunion service of Old Folks' day in the centennial celebration series which comfortably filled the Sunday school room, additions being made throughout the day and there being very few departures. Rev. T. E. Chandler, pastor of the church, presided and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. E. L. Thorpe of Brooklyn.

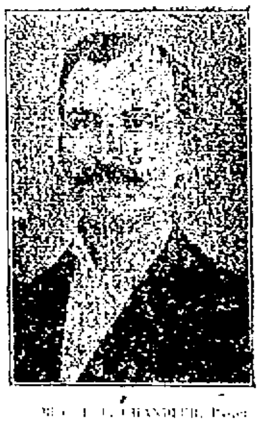
The historical sketch of the First Church, read by Mr. B. F. Thurston, alluded to the meagreness of the records now existing of the beginnings of Methodism in this city, to the early visits here, more than a hundred years ago, of pioneer Methodist itinerants; to the formation of circuits in the Rhode Island towns, and to the appointment of Joshua Hall to Rhode Island and his organization of a class in Newport, from which sprang the Methodist church a few years later. Reuben Hubbard was the first regularly appointed minister, in 1806, and preached for some time in the State House until the church building was erected. This project was carried through as a private business enterprise by two men at their own financial risk, the attempt to raise funds for the purpose by means of a lottery failing for lack of sufficient support. Work was begun in 1806 and the building was dedicated in an incompleted state, in May, 1807, the first Methodist church in America, and probably in the world, provided with a steeple, a bell and pews.

Reference was made to the incorporation of the society in 1807, the body thus created remaining in legal possession of the church property until 1863, and to the prominence in the community of many of those who were numbered among the incorporators; to the long pastorate of Daniel Webb, which by special arrangement extended over 13 years, in two terms; to the organization of the Sunday school in 1827; to the stormy times of the Avery trial, and the reviving prosperity which came during the pastorates which immediately succeeded; to the great revival under Joel Knight, when the whole town was mightily moved and scores and hundreds brought into all the churches, and to the [illegible] Churches which the old First Church has given to Methodism, Little Compton, Thames Street, Middletown and Swedish besides one grandchild, Wakefield, the child of the Thames Street Church.



FIRST M. E. CHURCH.
Erected in 1807. Probably the first Methodist Church in the World with a Steeple, a Bell and Pews.

Among the events in the later history



REV. T. E. CHANDLER, Pastor.

of the church which were rapidly sketched were the renovation of the building in 1849, the building of the parsonage on Farewell street, in the early seventies; the formation of the Woman's Foreign, the Woman's Home and the Parsonage societies; the revival in 1879, which next to that under Mr. Knight brought into the church the largest accession of members; the burning of the church in December, 1881; the [illegible] months of worship with the Central Baptist Church, the rebuilding and rededication of the church; the liquidation of the mortgage indebtedness of $6,700 in 1894-5, and the formation in 1889 of a branch of the Epworth League. Brief reference was made to the character and services of the long roll of 42 pastors of the church, many of whom have been men of mark in Methodism, and of whom 15 are still living, and finally to the labors and sacrifices of the godly men and saintly women who through a hundred years have made the membership of the church.

After a hymn had been sung the roll of pastors was called by Rev. Mr. Chandler, and in answer to each name there arose those who had come into the church as members under that particular administration sometimes only one or two still remaining, sometimes three or four or five, sometimes larger numbers. Addresses of reminiscence and congratulation were made by Rev. Micah J. Talbot, pastor in 1857; Rev. Daniel A. Whedon, 1866-7 and 1882; Rev. George M. Hamlen, 1868; Rev. T. J. Everett, 1886; Rev. E. C. Bass, 1892-5, and Rev. J. H. Allen, 1895-9. In addition to these, Mrs. Margaret Aylsworth of Providence spoke briefly of her brother, Rev. Robert M. Hatfield, who was ordained in this church in 1843 and immediately appointed its pastor, and Rev. Dr. Thorpe alluded to his great work later in Chicago; George H. Lovejoy of this city represented his father, Rev. John Lovejoy, pastor in 1853-5, and Mr. T. T. Pitman spoke for Lucius D. Davis, pastor in 1825-6. Letters were also read from Rev. Henry S. White, pastor in 1859-60 and now department chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic of Michigan; Rev. Dudley P. Leavitt, pastor in 1871-3; Rev. Edgar M. Smith, pastor in 1877-9 and now president of Illinois Wesleyan, one of the leading denominational universities of the West, and Rev. W. A. Luce, pastor in 1890-1; also from Thomas W. Tucker of Neponset, Mass., son of Rev. Thomas W. Tucker, pastor in 1830-2, and from Mrs. L. A. Jillson of Norwich, Conn., daughter of Rev. Joel Knight, pastor in 1842.

In the evening the main audience room was practically filled. Miss Edna C. Tilley of the First Baptist Church played the organ prelude, and a quartet made up of Miss Mary F. Slocum, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Smith and Mr. A. W. Holland furnished the special music. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. F. Cooper of Taunton, a former pastor of the Middletown Church, and the sermon was by Rev. T. J. Everett, pastor in 1886 and now presiding elder of New Bedford district. The text was from Esther IV:14: "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" "Methodism's Opportunity" was the general theme, and it was treated under the heads of a providential preparation and an impending crisis. The preacher dwelt at some length upon the great power in the hands of the Methodist Church of today, through political influence, wealth, education and numbers, and of the great responsibility thrown upon it in common with the other Christian denominations by the opening of the heathen nations to the incoming of the gospel, and all the other problems which press for solution at the hands of the church. It was an earnest and forceful plea for the right use of the powers and resources at the command of Methodism in order to meet the obligation placed upon it and to discharge its duty toward God and men in the coming great twentieth century.

For Sunday, "Centennial Day," the services will include an old-time love feast, led by Presiding Elder Bass; preaching by Rev. Samuel F. Upham, D. D.; a Sunday school rally, and preaching in the evening by Rev. Dr. Bass.

Rev. Dr. Upham was as a young man well known in Newport, his father, Rev. Frederick Upham, D. D., having been pastor of the First Church in 1855-6, and also of the Thames Street Church in 1866-7. Dr. Upham has risen to the first rank as teacher, orator and writer, is one of the prominent men in the Methodist church today, and in great demand for sermons and addresses on special occasions. After filling leading pulpits in and around Boston as a member of the New England Conference, he was called in 1881 to the professorship of homiletics in Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., where for nearly a score of years he has helped mould and fashion hundreds of young ministers.

Rev. Dr. Bass is well known throughout the city as the pastor for four years of First Church, and since then as presiding elder of Providence district.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

At the Central Baptist Church Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, D. D., of Boston will occupy the pulpit morning and evening.

There will be no morning service at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal, the congregation uniting with the First Church, but the Sunday school will be held as usual at 12:30. At the evening service Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D., of Drew Theological Seminary will preach.

At the First Presbyterian Rev. A. B. Cristy, superintendent of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, will preach at the morning service and Rev. William G. Cassard, U. S. N., chaplain of the Naval Training Station, in the evening.

At the Second Baptist the pastor, Rev. J. F. Fleming, will preach at both services.

At the United Congregational the pastor, Rev. T. Calvin McClelland, Ph. D., will preach at both services. At the young people's vesper service in the chapel at 6:15 Mrs. A. M. Kimber will speak on the work of the Indian Association.

At the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Corne street, the pastor, Rev. C. J. A. Hohngren, will preach at both services, his text in the morning being from Luke xvi: 10-17, and his subject in the evening being "Three Kinds of Bread."

At the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Israel Derricks, S. T. D., pastor, the presiding elder, Rev. E. Scarboro, will hold the second quarterly meeting of the year, preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

At the Christian Church, Portsmouth, there will be at 7 o'clock p. m., a union service and gospel temperance meeting of the Christian, Methodist Episcopal and Friends' churches of the town, in charge of Rev. Henry W. McCrone, Rev. E. S. Hammond and Rev. Osborne Hoffman. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Hammond of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At the First Baptist Rev. S. V. Robinson of Woodhaven, N. J., will preach at both services, the morning subject being "Christ's Descent from Heaven to the Cross" and the evening subject "Christ's Ascent from the Grave to Glory."

At the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, Annandale road, the pastor, Alfred Ostlund, is expected to preach both morning and evening, his morning text being from Matthew VI:13. At the evening service there will be special music by the choir.

Tomorrow will be "Centennial Day" at the First Methodist Episcopal Church. At 9:30 a. m. there will be a love feast, led by Rev. Dr. E. C. Bass; at 10:45 the sermon will be preached by Rev. Samuel F. Upham, D. D., LL. D., professor in Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. At this service the Little Compton, Middletown, Swedish and Thames Street churches, as children of First Church, will be guests. At 12:15 there will be a Sunday school rally, a special program being provided. At 7:30 the organ prelude will be played by J. Hazard Wilson, organist at All Saints' Memorial, and at 8 o'clock Rev. E. C. Bass, D. D. presiding elder of Providence district, will preach.

At Trinity the services will be as follows 7:30, Holy Communion in Kay Chapel; 9, service and address for Sunday school workers, in Kay Chapel; 10:45, morning prayer and sermon bearing on Sunday school work; 4 p. m., evening prayer and sermon intended especially for the parents of Sunday school pupils.

There will be an all-day meeting at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church.

BATTLESHIP RHODE ISLAND.

A Washington despatch says: The Virginia and the Rhode Island, two of the five battleships bids for which will be opened at the Navy Department December 7, will be provided with four 12-inch guns in turrets on the line of the keel forward and aft, and eight 8-inch guns in four turrets, one at each corner of a quadrilateral superstructure. In addition to this battery each ship will carry 12 6-inch rapid-fire guns, 12 4-pounders, 12 2-pounders, four 1-pounder automatics, four 1-pounder single shot, two 3-inch field guns, two Gatlings and six 30-calibre automatic machine guns. Each vessel will be also provided with two submerged torpedo tubes. The new vessels will have a displacement of 15,000 tons, but Rear Admiral Hichborn says that when fully loaded they will displace 16,000 tons. The vessels will be required to make 19 knots an hour.

OLD-TIME RUMMAGE.

Of the three hair-trunks sent in to the rummage sale, two have been sold to purchasers who seemed to find in them the filling of a long-felt want. These trunks are not particularly to the credit of our ancestors, for a more unfortunate covering, it seems, could hardly have been thought of. Such skins must have been cheap and canvas dear when these moth-attracting covers were chosen. However, aside from the marks of the successful attacks made by the moths, they seem to have wonderful wearing qualities, it must be confessed.

Those who went for bargains this morning at 10 o'clock, the hour of the supposed opening of the rummage sale, found the rooms dense with customers who had got there a little ahead, in their eagerness to secure first chance at the rich fresh supply of rummage put out. In men's garments there is perhaps the best show left as the day closes. Monday all reserves of rummage, and what comes in today, will be put out, and the greatest sale of all is expected to take place, and at the givers' prices. Something over $300 was taken in the first three days, and the ladies would like to keep up the rate of $100 a day, and will, if their stock is kept up by friends of this scheme for providing the needed gymnasium for the boys.

A WOMAN'S INVENTION.
The Gilchrist Fruit Jar
Has a cone-shaped, porcelain lined cap, which presses the fruit down under the syrup, and by means of which the simple act of screwing on the cover forces out every particle of air, so that mould and fermentation are absolutely impossible. This jar has also a mouth wide enough to admit the hand, for the purpose of arranging the fruit or cleaning the jar.
AN EXAMINATION OF THESE JARS IS INVITED
ERASTUS P. ALLAN,
131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

Hickory,
Oak,
Maple,
Southern,
Eastern and
White Pine
WOOD,
PREPARED IN ANY MANNER DESIRED
HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN,
WILLIAM H. BOONE, Agent.
Telephone 207-3.

FEW VOTES CAST.

Democrats Take Little Interest in Their Ward Caucuses.

The Democrats held their ward caucuses last evening for the election of delegates to a city convention which will nominate candidates for mayor, city treasurer and members of the school committee, and to nominate candidates for wardens and ward clerks. There was less interest than in any similar caucuses ever held in this city and very few seemed to care whether there were any delegates chosen to the convention. In one ward there were only three votes cast, two wards reported only four each, one of the supposed Democratic wards mustered only 11 of the faithful, and in the Fifth ward, where there are more than 500 Democratic voters, 37 votes was the largest number cast for any of the candidates. This is not supposed to represent the full strength of the Democratic vote in the city or the total interest in the coming municipal election. In the three upper wards of the city, where there is a substantial Republican majority, the Democrats made no nominations for warden and ward clerk. In such small votes there was no contest and the wardens and clerks had a dreary time for the two and a half hours which the law requires the caucuses to be kept open.

In the First ward only three votes were cast, which is one more than in the last previous Democratic caucus. There were no candidates for warden and clerk. The delegates to represent the ward at the city convention are Charles F. Davenport, William H. Sullivan, Donato Russo, Phillip A. Hayes and Michael F. Sullivan.

Only four votes were cast in the Second ward, the smallest number ever recorded. No candidate for warden and clerk were named. The delegates elected were Frank F. Nolan, William E. Munnford, J. Frank Albro, Michael Dyman and Ishon Congdon.

In the Third ward only four votes were cast, just one half the number at the last previous Democratic caucus. Here again there were no candidates presented for warden and clerk. The delegates chosen were Theodore R. Helme, Charles Crandall, Philip F. Schneider, Patrick R. Condon and Joseph Graham.

In the Fourth there was no particular interest shown in the results of the caucus and the Bryan club was not in evidence with opposition to any of the candidates on the ticket. There were in all 14 votes cast, the delegates and the candidate for warden receiving the full number and the candidate for ward clerk two less, those two being reported as scattering. James Lacey, Michael J. Byrne, Stephen S. Carr, James Murphy and George F. Lovingood were elected delegates. Benjamin F. Carter, president of the Bryan club, was nominated for warden and Cornelius J. Riley for ward clerk.

In the Fifth ward there were more votes than in all the others together. Here there was no opposition ticket and the regulars had practically the full vote, the delegates receiving 31 and the candidates for warden and clerk 37 votes. The delegates elected to the city convention are Alexander R. O'Hanley, John J. Cassidy, Patrick J. Sullivan, Patrick Conheeny and Thomas Dowd. James F. Sheekey and Michael J. Sullivan were unanimously nominated for reelection as warden and ward clerk respectively.

Manchuria being about 800 miles one way and 500 the other, it is no wonder the Russian Bear denies having swallowed it at the first gulp. At least two bites at a cherry of that magnitude are to be looked for, and perhaps several more. But there is little doubt that the robust animal will worry it all down sooner or later. [New York Tribune.

AUCTION SALES.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.
Real Estate at Auction.
WEDNESDAY, October 24,
at 12 o'clock.
The House and Land, No. 28 Clarke St.
The house all in first-class order with 11 rooms and closets.
The lot, 52 feet front, 102 feet deep in the northerly line, and 91 feet in the southerly line. A great bargain in the centre of the city for investment.
For information inquire of the Auctioneer.

By F. A. COMSTOCK, Auctioneer.
Auction Sale of Carriages, Horses, Etc. WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON Thursday, Oct. 25th, 1900, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at Carriage Repository of T. N. Carter, 35 Richmond street, Fall River, (formerly the stand of A. C. Richmond) THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY: Extension Top Carryalls, both new and second hand, Canopy Top Surreys, new and second hand, Cut-under Buggies, new and second hand Stanhope Buggies, new and second hand Corning Buggies, new and second hand Concord Wagons, new and second hand Runabouts, new and second hand Democrat Wagons, new and second hand [illegible] Milk Wagons, also a lot of Top Delivery Wagons, one second hand Farm Wagon, also Six Second Hand Horses, description at time and place of sale, also Harnesses, Robes, Blankets, Whips, Etc. Sale Positive, Rain or Shine. These goods will be sold to the highest bidder without regard to cost or value.
T. N. CARTER, Proprietor.

Farm Stock at Auction.
Tuesday, October 23, 1900,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
AT THE
Swan Farm, Wapping Road, Portsmouth, R. I.
Will be sold the entire stock, farming utensils, household furniture, etc., of Mr. A. B. [illegible], consisting of Horses, Cows, Hens, Ducks, Fodder Corn, Apples, Cider, Cider Press, Hen House, Ploughs, Cultivator, Wheel Harrow, Smooth Harrow, Corn Sheller, Corn Planter, Seed Planter, etc., etc. (Parties having stock to sell can enter same with the Auctioneer). If stormy next fair day.
FRED. W. GREENE,
Salesman.

H. J. Hass,
FLORIST.
Fresh Cut Flowers and Plants.
Funeral and Wedding Work
a Specialty. Prices Very Low.
Flower Store, 234 Thames Street.
Greenhouses and Gardens on Almy Court off Bliss Road, near Broadway.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

NEW BOOKS.
RAMONA,
Edition de Luxe.
Wild Animal Play, By Ernest Seton Thompson.
The Old Gentleman of the Black Stock, By T. N. Page.
A Woman of Yesterday, By Caroline Mason.
A Princess of Arcady, By Arthur Henry.
Phebe, By Anna Chapin Ray.
Rue, By Rosa Carey.
Scouting for Washington, By John True.
With Hoops of Steel, By Florence Kelly.
The Engrafted Rose.
SIMON HART, 202 Thames Street.
Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.
Telephone 121-3.

NOW READY.
The sequel to "SENTIMENTAL TOMMY"
TOMMY AND GRIZEL,
BY J. M. BARRIE.
A Furnace of Earth, BY HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES.
The Cardinal's Musketeer, BY M. IMLAY TAYLOR.
The Conscience of Coralie, BY F. FRANKFORT MOORE.
Nature Studies from Ruskin, BY ROSE PORTER.
Vanity: the Confessions of a Court Modiste, BY RITA.
CARR'S BOOK SHOP,
Daily News Building.
TELEPHONE 598-2.

A GENUINE
Buffalo Robe
For sale cheap.
Riding Bridles, $1 each
GRATRIX, HARNESS AND TRUNK STORE.

B. G. I.
Golf Supplies.
Stazenger Clubs,
Irons and Balls.
Golf Clubs Repaired.
EDWARD GRIFFITH,
158 THAMES STREET.

LAPPIN'S.
Exquisitely Tailored Effects in
Ladies'
—AND—
Misses'
SUITS.
Correct designs in
Jackets, Etons,
Blouses,
Ulsters, Raglans,
Automobiles
and Capes.
Chic; dainty examples of originality; the Parisian air Americanized every new fabric. Every new style and idea.
Scores of effects not to be seen elsewhere.
Our styles are full of ginger--the snappy, catchy kind.
NOTICE!
We will place on sale 50 Eiderdown Robes, trimmed in satin ribbon to match, silk cord frogs, for Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, at
$2.98;
Formerly $4.98.
Ladies' Furnishers,
145 Thames St.